"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, somewhat cooler today; partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,024. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LEO M. FRANK KIDNAPPED AT NIGHT FROM GEORGIA STATE PRISON FARM BY ARMED MEN IN AN AUTOMOBILE

WARDEN IS OVERPOWERED

Prison Telephone Wires Cut in Advance to Prevent Interruption.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN IN PARTY

Frank, Not Yet Recovered from Wound Fellow-Convict Gave Him, Rushed Away.

25 TO 70 MEN IN PARTY

Member of Mob Said to Have Shouted They Would 'Put His Body on Victim's Grave.'

TRIALS OF NOTED PRISONER

Since Murder of Mary Phagan He Has Been Thrice Sentenced to Die, Once Nearly Killed.

By Long Distance Telephone to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 3 A. M.—Leo M. Frank, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, an Atlanta factory girl, and whose life was attempted last month by a fellow prisoner and has since been slowly recovering from a slash across the throat that nearly caused his death, was kidnapped at 11:40 o'clock last night from the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville.

Twenty-five armed and masked men took Frank from the prison after overpowering the Warden and prison guards, and hustling Frank into one of the several automobiles that composed their party, set off at full speed along the turnpike in the direction of Eatonton.

First reports that the kidnappers might be friends of Frank were dispelled when a prisoner said he heard a member of the mob shout that Frank's body would be placed tomorrow on the grave of Mary Phagan at Marietta, Ga.

Left No Trail Behind.

From the moment the party left Milledgeville all trace of them has been lost so far as officials here have been able to learn. Attempts to reach Milledgeville by telephone and telegraph showed that every wire leading to the State farm had been cut to prevent the prison officials giving the alarm.

Police officials of this town were aroused by news of Frank's departure in the hands of the twenty-five, and two automobiles, filled with officials, hurriedly aroused from sleep, set out from here a short time ago. The autos took a road toward Atlanta, hoping to head off Frank and his captors, should those who have the unfortunate young man in charge be aiming toward Atlanta, the city where Mary Phagan lost her life.

Didn't Pass Eatonton.

The last word received here was that no sign of the men had been seen in Eatonton, though it was toward that village that the flight was begun. Eatonton lies about twenty-five miles in a northwesterly direction from Milledgeville, and it is probably thirty-five to forty miles from this city, the three towns forming a triangle, with Macon at the southern point, Milledgeville at the eastern, and Eatonton at the north.

Atlanta is about 103 miles northwest of here, and little more than this distance from Milledgeville through Eatonton. The fact that the autos had not been sighted in Eatonton made it seem to officials here as though the party had cut to the west from the main road and were striking across country for the more direct pike between here and Atlanta. It was along this latter road that the Macon officials started.

Prison Guards Handcuffed.

Few details of the kidnapping of Frank can be obtained here because

Continued on Page 4.

President Asks Data For Ship Purchase Bill; McAdoo Suggested Revival of the Plan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In furtherance of his plan to renew his advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill before the next session of Congress, President Wilson has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a full investigation of ocean shipping facilities between the United States and ports in Latin America and Europe. The investigation, which was suggested to the President by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in connection with his work as presiding officer of the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, will look particularly into the changes in ocean shipping conditions brought about by the war.

It is evident that the work in favor of the Ship Purchase bill or some modification of it which was done at the time of the Pan-American Conference will be broadened into a country-wide propaganda for the purpose of influencing Congress to reverse the action at last Winter's session. The Treasury Department's announcement today of the coming inquiry invites "shippers throughout the country" to write to the commission, setting forth conditions as they have found them and the effect on their particular business of the "scarcity of steamship tonnage," and the "increase in freight rates and the effect of these rates upon their business."

"It is most desirable," the Treasury's statement adds, "that shippers avail themselves of this opportunity to enlighten the commission in the beginning, so that the inquiry may be pursued throughout all other channels as quickly as possible."

The commission is expected to report in time for the President to lay the report before Congress.

WIND BACKS FLOOD INTO GALVESTON

Fierce Storm Cuts Off the City at Night After Raging from Early Forenoon.

SEA WALL SAVES PROPERTY

Wind Favors City, but Drives Water Into Streets—Thousands Quit Homes.

Ships Overturned in Galveston Harbor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 16.—The army wireless station here received a report from the transport Buford at Galveston tonight that the water had risen ten feet, and that several vessels had turned over in the harbor there.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, 9:30 P. M. Aug. 16. (by Telephone to Houston.)—A tropical storm struck Galveston today, but no lives have been lost up to this time, and there has been no serious property damage.

At 9 o'clock tonight the barometer registered 29 flat and was still falling. The wind registered 60 to 73 miles an hour, with gusts of 90 miles.

Water from the bay backed up into the city, standing three feet deep in some sections.

All telegraph lines and the city telephone service ceased to work because the water put the power plants out of commission. The city is in darkness. The only telephone line left is the one to Houston.

The safety of the city is due to the sea wall, which stands unbroken.

Start Train to Galveston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 16.—The Southern Pacific Railroad tonight started a train in an effort to reach Galveston.

The Galveston causeway still was standing, but the force of the wind was such that it was almost impossible to get across, and the last interurban car took nearly an hour to make the trip because of the high wind. This car reached Virginia Point, the first station on the mainland, at 6:20 o'clock, and had not reached Houston at 10 o'clock. The barometer was standing still at Houston, and the wind had abated somewhat at that hour.

The Government weather observer at Houston tonight said there were indications that the storm had left the Gulf and had struck the mainland between Galveston and Houston. All means of communication between the cities were put out of commission. There has been no property damage in Houston.

There are 3,000 or 4,000 citizens of Galveston in Houston tonight.

The last conversation with Galveston before the single telephone wire that was left went down indicated that there was no panic there, even though a majority of the citizens had sought refuge in the business district.

If the causeway is passable, trains are expected to go through by morning. Many automobiles also are to start for the island at daylight to learn the conditions.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—The tropical storm at Galveston today, while very severe, had caused no serious damage or loss of life up to this evening.

The Galveston sea wall, built as a precaution against such hurricanes, withstood the fury of the storm and showed no signs of weakening.

The storm struck the city late in the forenoon with the wind at a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour. At noon it had increased to sixty miles an hour, and during the late afternoon fluctuated between sixty and seventy miles an hour, blowing in a northeasterly direction.

At 5 P. M. the wind was blowing

Continued on Page 4.

YUAN NOW PLANS TO BE EMPEROR

President of Republic Purposes to Tranform China Into a Monarchy.

URGED BY PROF. GOODNOW

China's American Legal Adviser, Consulted on the Question, Approves the Project.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The project of proclaiming himself Emperor is being discussed by Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, with his immediate supporters and with Professor Frank Johnson Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, legal adviser to the Chinese Government, who is spending the Summer in Peking.

Professor Goodnow, who secured the confidence of Yuan Shih-kai by advice given during former critical times, has been consulted on this question since his arrival here a month ago, and it is learned that he approves the project.

The news became public by the deliberate publication in this morning's newspapers of accounts of the formation by several prominent men of an association for the purpose of discussing whether a monarchy is not the better form of government for China. The published article, telling of the formation of the society, quotes Professor Goodnow as declaring that for China a monarchy is a better form of government than a republic and that "conditions are different in China and America, and it is impossible to transplant a system from one country to another."

It is learned from one of Yuan Shih-kai's immediate supporters that if the project proves feasible the plan is to establish the monarchy within two years.

The news has created a sensation in Peking, and it is being telegraphed throughout the country.

In the announcement of the project, which is made to appear as coming from a group of leading citizens, Professor Goodnow is quoted extensively as a great authority advocating the necessity for a monarchy. This pronouncement says:

"As Professor Goodnow is a citizen of a republic, he is more competent to make such a statement than others."

A Statement by Yuan.

In an inspired article reporting a conversation between Yuan Shih-kai and a high official, the President is quoted as having said:

"A certain doctor gave me an exhaustive dissertation on the advantages and disadvantages accruing from monarchical and republican governments. I answered him that, being the President of a republic, I was in no position to discuss the question."

In official circles here the belief is expressed that Yuan had reference to Professor Goodnow, and the newspapers insert his name in their reports of the situation. Professor Goodnow said tonight he had been misquoted. He made no blanket statement, he asserted, that a monarchy was better than a republic, but said that under certain conditions, such as applied in China, he believed a monarchy would be better. In reply to a question he said that he did not mind his name being used by the Monarchists if it would assist in the peaceful promotion of a monarchy and the welfare of China.

Would Avert Peril Such as Mexico's.

The foremost argument of the Monarchists is the danger of chaos reigning, as in Mexico, at Yuan Shih-kai's death. The succession of Vice President Li Yuan Hang, who has been a prisoner on an island in the Winter Palace grounds, the past two years, would, it is said, be unsatisfactory to some of Yuan's immediate supporters.

It is believed that the project for a monarchy will be consummated unless dangerous objection is displayed

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

Allies Decide to Declare Cotton Contraband; Washington Notified Unofficially of Decision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Allies' intention to declare cotton contraband has been communicated unofficially, but authoritatively to the State Department. The department's advices are that the decision has been reached and the delay in making an announcement is due to the necessity of arranging uniform treatment of the subject by all the Allies.

The step has been agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Belgium, but Japan's attitude has not been defined, and she may decide that no action is called for from her at this time, because of the elimination of the only German colony in the Far East from the military problem, and the absence of any reason for a blockade.

Ever since the application of the British Orders in Council to cotton, among other American products, the Entente Allies have felt that some more effective and less burdensome method must be found for dealing with cotton and preventing its entry into Germany and Austria. The Allies contend that American cotton shippers, in many cases alleged to be backed by German capital, have been shipping cotton to Germany through neutral ports.

According to the advices reaching Washington the pressure in England and France has compelled a change. The British Government originally regarded cotton as non-contraband and expressed a desire to avoid inflicting hardship upon the Southern planters and to avoid development of an anti-British feeling in this country. The change to contraband will be defended as authorized by international law. Great Britain protested against the American blockade of outgoing cotton from the South during the civil war, and had refused to recognize it as contraband during the Russo-Japanese war, but will now contend that radical changes in the conditions of warfare since that time justify a change in attitude.

The Entente powers, according to advices received here, expect that the State Department will resist making cotton contraband and are preparing to base their action on American precedents. The advices reaching here indicate they intend to argue that both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson in formal proclamations issued in April, May, and June, in 1865, went on record as maintaining as contraband of war "materials for the fabrication of ammunition." That cotton has taken the place of saltpetre, always recognized as absolute contraband, in the manufacure of gunpowdor will be held to be an established fact.

It is expected that some sort of arrangement will be proposed by which the Allies will engage to allow cotton to travel unmolested to neutral countries in quantities in proportion to their normal consumption. What the effect will be on the American cotton growers is the subject of contention. The allied powers are prepared to argue that it will not be far-reaching.

How Germany Is Getting Cotton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—A neutral writer in The Times who has visited Germany and Sweden, among other countries, in an article today points out the need for the Allies to institute a closer blockade of Germany. He says:

"My British friends talk of the blockade of Germany. There is no blockade of Germany. The Baltic is a vast open mouth through which Germany is getting an immense volume of supplies.

Regarding Germany's cotton supplies the writer says:

"Now and then a dispatch appears in the Swedish newspapers saying that the British Government is at last about to make cotton contraband. There is prodigious excitement and activity on the part of the Germans, but nothing happens, and things go on in the old sweet way.

"There are many ways of getting cotton out of Sweden into Germany over which the Swedish Government has no control. The simplest plan is for a cargo of cotton to be shipped from one Swedish port to another—from Gothenburg or some other Swedish Baltic port—and by prearranged plan the Germans capture it, which they do, in every case, remitting the money promptly."

WOMAN DENOUNCES FRIEND AS 'RIPPER'

Says Edward Jones Confessed Murder of Cohn and Murray Children in New York.

BOTH JAILED IN BALTIMORE

Landlady There Heard Her Accuse Him—Her Story of Life at a School Here Is Corroborated.

Police Lieutenant Patrick Gildea, who has been searching for the ripper murderer of five-year-old Leonore Ann Cohn and of four-year-old Charlie Murray ever since these children were killed, the girl on March 10 and the boy on May 8, has gone to Baltimore to investigate a report that one Edward Jones, held a prisoner there, is the slayer of the children. A woman known as Grace Jones, who lived with the man in New York and Baltimore, has denounced him to the Baltimore police, saying that he confessed both murders to her on the nights on which they were committed. Her story was telegraphed to Police Headquarters in New York yesterday, and Lieutenant Gildea left at once.

Edward Jones, whose real name the Baltimore police believe to be Attillo Fasco, and Grace Jones were arrested in Baltimore, according to information from that city, on a charge of attempting to defraud Mrs. Rose Byson of 117 West Barre Street of a board bill. Both were intoxicated at the time of arrest, so when the woman began to mumble accusations against Jones the police did not listen closely to her. But finally she called Captain Santry and said:

"Look here, if you are a real copper you won't let that man Jones get away from you. He's the man who murdered two children in New York last Spring."

Captain Santry, though still of the opinion that the woman was in an irresponsible condition, thought her accusation of sufficient importance to warrant a further hearing, and yesterday after she had become sober, he questioned her. She not only stuck to her story, but supplied many details.

Woman's Story of Murders.

The woman said she and Jones were employed at Bellevue Hospital last Spring, she as a cook and he as an orderly, and that on the night of March 10 the man came into their quarters with blood on his clothes. When she asked him for an explanation, she said, he confessed to her that he had murdered a little girl with his knife. The next day, the woman continued, she read in the newspapers of the murder of Leonore Cohn.

"But I didn't tell on him," she exclaimed to Captain Santry, "because I loved him."

On the night of May 3, the woman went on, Jones again came into his home stained with blood and confessed that he had murdered a little boy.

"And I read about that Murray boy's death the next day," the woman said, "but still I didn't tell on my man—because I loved him."

Shortly after this, according to the woman's story, she and Jones left New York and went to Washington, where they remained a few weeks before going to Baltimore.

"We've been living here ever since," she said, "and Jones hasn't cut up any children, but the knife he used to kill the children in New York is in the Western Police Station here right now. Jones was arrested on July 30 for being drunk and they took the knife away from him then."

Inquiry was made at once at the Western Police Station, and it was found that the woman had told the truth. There was a record of Jones's arrest on July 30, and the property clerk had the knife taken from him at the time. It is an unusually large pocketknife, with a blade 3 inches long that is very keen, and bears dark stains, which the police say may have been made by human blood.

Woman Is Corroborated.

The woman's story about employment at Bellevue Hospital seems to be true in substance. It was learned last night that early last March a woman who said she was Grace Jones applied at the hospital for work. She was directed to the Mills Training School for Nurses, directly across the street from the hospital at 431 West Twenty-sixth Street, where she was engaged as an assistant cook. A few days later she told the Superintendent of the school that her husband was out of work and wanted something to do.

The Superintendent employed the man, who gave his name as Edgar, or Edward

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URGE BOND ISSUE TO HELP EXCHANGE

British Financial Interests Want Government to Sell High-Grade Securities Here.

WOULD BE A PRECEDENT

England Never Has Placed a Loan Abroad—$500,000,000 Issue Proposed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—A strong effort is being made in important financial quarters to have the Government issue a large amount of short-term high-rate bonds to be placed on the American market as a means of relieving the present low rate of British exchange. The exchange rate continued downward yesterday. This caused unusual activity in the exchange houses on Corn Hill.

George Clare, head of a leading exchange house, told The Associated Press correspondent that in his opinion an issue of short-time bonds at an attractive rate for the new market was the best solution of the situation, and he believed it would have to be adopted. He pointed out that the remedy found in selling American securities held here had been virtually exhausted. He estimated that these sales had reached £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) weekly for some time, and had aggregated about £100,000,000, ($500,000,000,) which was about all the relief feasible from that source.

"The best course now," he said, "is one I understand is under consideration. It calls for the issue of a foreign loan, principally in New York, at such a rate as to be attractive to American banks and investors. Probably 5 per cent. two-year bills, free from income tax, would appeal strongly to big American investing concerns. It would be the first time on record that Great Britain had placed a loan in a foreign country, and this may raise the question of dignity, but Germany, Japan, and other countries have placed such loans in New York, and the time has come when we should do the same as the surest means of relieving the abnormal situation growing out of the adverse balance of exchange against us."

The house of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. referred inquiries to Marshall & Sons and Mr. Clare, but they stated also that a means of relieving the exchange situation was understood to be under consideration, either through a loan or by the placing of a big credit in New York, as advocated by E. F. Davies, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Bankers on Exchange Problems. Mr. Davies said on the subject:

"I do not consider dearer money here will solve the exchange difficulty."

The Bank of England announced that £1,800,000 ($9,000,000) in foreign coin had been allowed to go out during the day, which is taken as an indication that the Government now is willing to allow the gold to go out as a means of meeting accruing balances.

In discussing the proposal to issue a loan in New York, The Times says this morning:

"The simple fact is that if we cannot sell securities to Americans, they will not be able to sell their goods to us. We believe that Americans would prefer to buy a new British Government security, rather than that we should go on selling them American securities, held over here.

"As regards terms, Americans are unaccustomed to foreign loans, and the issue, therefore, should be as simple as possible. It should be a dollar loan at par, free of income tax, and we should not object to a level 5 per cent. interest rate."

Suggests $500,000,000 Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Rynnards Hooper, a well-known financial authority, writing in The Times, says: "It is common knowledge that owing to the very large purchases of food and ammunitions from the United States for our own use and that of our Allies, we have become indebted to American merchants and manufacturers for a very large sum."

Discussing the remedies, Mr. Hooper rejects the idea of paying cash for everything out of the proceeds of the recent war loan.

"This," he says, "would be very in-

Continued on Page 3.

WINCARNIS WITH SELTZER and a dash of lemon makes an excellent hot weather tonic and restorative.—Advt.

LANSING LAYS GERMAN PROPAGANDA EVIDENCE BEFORE PRESIDENT WILSON; SECRET SERVICE GATHERING FACTS

Fateful Decision of the Balkan Nations Awaited by Berlin with Tense Interest

By a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Feeling approaches certainty here that the Balkans are on the eve of a momentous decision. Every move on the diplomatic battlefield is followed with the most intense interest.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, writes:

"We do not fear the present Balkan indecision, but the creation of unimpeded connection between Hungary and Constantinople would, with one blow clarify and determine the political relations in the Balkans. This connection at the present moment can be brought about not by words, but only deeds."

Count von Reventlow concludes with a significant hint about the "Serbian corner."

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tageblatt, writes:

"The creation and securing of a connecting route to Constantinople is, in this war as well as in the peaceful future, so much a necessity that everything must be staked to achieve this. We have always held that we could very well do without Rumania, and that the joint action of a strong, friendly Bulgaria would be much more useful for achieving the realization of this free road.

"For months the Balkan States have been adjured from all sides not to let pass the psychological moment. Now the real moment that never returns is approaching. Somehow or other, right or left, with Peter or Paul, we must make the connection with Turkey which shall guarantee us a fresh possibility for warlike and peaceful deeds. There lies certain gain for all who come to our side."

HINDENBURG CUTS THE RUSSIAN LINE

Reports His Army Successful Between the Narew and Bug Rivers.

TAKES KOVNO OUTER WORKS

Prince Leopold's Bavarians Fight Way Across the Bug—Germans Beaten in Courland.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The left wing of the Bavarian Army, under Prince Leopold, has fought its way across the Bug River near Drohiczyn, which lies to the east of Sokolow and is some fifty miles northyest of Brest-Litovsk, according to the official Berlin report. This move forms a slight wedge in the Russian front, which had been virtually straight since the Warsaw salient was abandoned.

Field Marshal von Mackensen also is reported to be pushing back the Russians along the Bug, where the Germans are advancing along the eastern bank of that river.

Further west Field Marshal von Hindenburg is credited with a successful attack on the advanced defenses of Kovno, as well as a successful attempt to break the Russian lines between the Narew and the Bug after the Norzew River had been crossed by the Germans.

Think Russian Left Flank Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The general activity which is compelling the Germans to give immediate attention to their northern half of the campaign has changed the character of the operations from Warsaw. The deployment of six German armies, or from forty to forty-five corps, over a front of 180 versts facing Ossowetz and Brest-Litovsk shows that their future tasks in the woody, swampy zone of Poliessie, surrounding Brest-Litovsk to the southeast, excludes the possibility of their turning the Russian left flank.

In the Baltic provinces, on the Russian right, the Germans are now reinforced, troops having been brought from Poland, where the army of General Woyrsch has been filled by Austrians. Serious battles are expected now in the Baltic region, where the enemy has latterly been compelled to harmonize his operations with the issue of the recent sea fight. He retreated, pending the arrival of reinforcements, at the same time keeping up his communications with the sea. Now that his reinforcements have arrived he will make most stubborn efforts to regain the lost ground. Meanwhile reports from Riga show that there has been a resumption of the normal life of the city.

From the Ciechanowiec region where General Woyrsch lost 800 Austrians and many machine guns, operations are not likely to develop seriously now, as the locality is swampy and great Russian forces are concentrated at Bielsk, protecting the railway at Bialystok. The enemy's immediate task here is to hinder the Russians' normal course of regroupment and also gain more territory so as to enable him to keep there troops which will be necessary later for the battle for Brest-Litovsk.

The leading monasteries of Russia have asked and obtained permission to employ their workshops in making shells for the army.

Russian Officers Cheerful.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The military situation is viewed by Russian army officers with a degree of optimism, owing to the manner in which the Germans have been checked at the crossings of the rivers Lliwieo and Krzna, west of the Siedice-Lukow front, where the invaders lost 800 prisoners in addition to a heavy toll of dead and wounded. Confidence is felt here that the Russians will be able to make any further eastward progress of the invaders very costly to them.

Fierce battles are looked for in the districts between the Nurec and Narew Rivers and at the crossings of the Bug. The immediate German objective is believed to be the double-track railroad which roughly parallels the present fighting line, running from Ossowetz to Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, and Kovel. This road is protected by dense forests and by the marshes of the region of the upper Narew.

The apparent weakness of the Ger-

Continued on Page 3.

GREEK CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

Action Follows Election of Venizelos Adherent as President of the Chamber.

THE VOTE OVERWHELMING

Outcome of Balkan Crisis Awaited with Anxiety by Entente Powers and Germanic Allies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17. — The most significant phase of the latest news concerning the Near Eastern situation is contained in brief dispatches from Athens stating that former Premier Venizelos has won a decisive victory over the Government in the organization of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, and that the Gounaris Cabinet has resigned.

The withdrawal of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople caused much speculation here, the consensus of opinion being that Turkey is so confident of her present position that she does not feel under any compulsion to make concessions to Bulgaria's desires.

The outcome of the crisis is awaited most anxiously, as determining whether the Allies will receive new support from the Balkans and whether Germany's supplies of ammunition for Turkey will continue to be shut off by the Balkan barrier.

The Serbian Minister at London, M. Boshkovitch, says he believes a middle ground will be found on which it will be possible to unite the Balkan States.

Bulgaria Short of Munitions?

The key to the Balkan situation may lie in a shortage of ammunition in Bulgaria, suggests The Daily Mail today in an article which deals with "Germany's anxiety to ship ammunition to that country."

In support of this view The Daily Mail cites the alleged statement of the German Military Attaché at Bucharest, who, in pleading with Rumania to allow munitions to pass through that country, declared that these were not intended for Turkey, but destined for Bulgaria, which was neutral.

Rumania, the article continues, replied that she had no guarantees that the munitions would not reach Turkey in whole or in part, and that while Germany apparently was able to spare munitions to Bulgaria she was unable to send to Rumania the war stores Rumania had bought and paid for.

The conclusion of The Daily Mail is that Bulgaria has depleted her arsenals in favor of some other power and now finds it necessary to replenish them.

"The Austrian concentration at Orsova, less than forty miles distant from the Bulgarian frontier, indicates a determination to force a route in the event of Rumania's refusal to permit munitions to pass through," the article says in conclusion.

Practically No Confidence Vote.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Premier Gounaris has just announced in Parliament the intention of his Government to hand in their resignations to the King.

This declaration followed on what was practically a vote of no confidence, resulting in the election of a Venizelist candidate, M. Zavitzanos, as President of the House by a majority of 80 out of 275 votes—that is, 182 votes for Zavitzanos against 93 for the Government candidate.

Venizelos's Status Questioned.

BERLIN, Aug. 16. (via London.)—The Athens correspondent of the Tageblatt has telegraphed the following statement of the attitude of former Premier Venizelos as expressed by M. Venizelos Saturday in conversation with a political friend:

"M. Venizelos believes now, as before, that Greek interests lie on the side of the Entente Allies, but that the time is not ripe for Greece to join the quadruple alliance actively. Greece should, therefore, preserve her neutrality for the present."

The correspondent adds that the question now is whether King Constantine

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AFTER A NIGHT'S DISSIPATION steady your nerves and restore your energy with Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

MAY INVOLVE EMBASSY MEN

Government Officials Move With Caution in German Spy Inquiry.

CHARGES ARE FAR REACHING

Activity of State Department Indicates That Diplomatic Attaches Are Under Scrutiny.

COUNT BERNSTORFF SILENT

Ambassador Refuses to Reply to Charges—Viereck Admits Seeking German Cash.

LIGHT ON DYNAMITING CASE

Horn Said to Have Confessed That He Was Ordered to Blow Up Vanceboro Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Department of Justice's corps of investigators, who are commonly referred to as secret service agents, had a conference today with Secretary Lansing, and while those having knowledge of what occurred at the interview declined to make any statement, all the circumstances indicate that it related to pro-German activities in this country.

Mr. Bielaski returned to Washington on Saturday from a tour of investigation in New York City and elsewhere, and as THE TIMES told this morning, had a conference on that day also with Secretary Lansing. It is known that while in New York Mr. Bielaski obtained a mass of evidence that had been collected concerning the activities of men in the employ of the German Government.

Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson today. It was reported afterward that this related to the evidence which Mr. Bielaski had obtained, but this was not confirmed at the White House, the State Department, or the Department of Justice. The fact that Mr. Bielaski has had two conversations with the Secretary of State concerning pro-German activities gave rise to the belief that the evidence implicated German diplomatic or consular officers in this country. It was pointed out in support of this belief that the State Department would have no concern in the matter unless it involved international relations. Secretary Lansing declined to answer questions concerning his call on President Wilson and his conference with the Secret Service man, but to a direct inquiry, he said that the Department of State was not making any investigation of charges appearing in newspapers.

Great Mass of Evidence.

Attorney General Gregory denied that the Department of Justice was taking official cognizance of newspaper charges concerning pro-German activities. He added, however, that investigators would examine these charges, following their usual practice, but up to this time no action had been taken. Elsewhere in the Department of Justice it was learned that the department was in the possession of a mass of information tending to show that German agents had been working in this country with a view to helping the cause of the Teutonic allies.

Inquiry today in various official circles developed that high ranking officers of the Administration had determined to make no comment for the time being, at least as to any measures that might be taken by the Government with respect to violations of the Federal laws by German agents. Everywhere among Administration officials there was a disposition to avoid saying anything that might be regarded as a reflection on the German Government or its representatives.

This attitude of the Government is consistent with the course it has pursued ever since the uncovering of the New York and Hoboken passport frauds comprising allegations that an officer of the German Embassy was concerned in a systematic effort to provide American passports for German reservists. At that time there was an evident disposition at the White House and the Department of Justice to throw cold water on any suggestion that the German Embassy had any knowledge of the passport frauds, or was in any way connected with them. The same disposition was manifest among officials today.

At the Post Office Department today it was said that no complaint had been made there that The Fatherland, the pro-German New York publication engaged in the cause of Germany, had been subsidized by German money. Under the newspaper publicity law, the Post Office Department is charged with taking action against publications that print editorial or news articles for money or other valuable consideration without designating such articles as advertisements. The impression was gained that the department would take no cognizance of charges that The Fatherland was a subsidized publication. Complaint would have to be made officially, it was said.

It was learned that the attention of the Post Office Department was called recently to an article in Fatherland, alleged to be of a treasonable character, and consideration was given to the ques-

tion of whether the Postmaster General had authority to take any action against periodicals publishing statements of such a nature. An examination of the department's records showed that one Postmaster General had debarred a publication from the privileges of the mails because it had printed treasonable statements. No action was taken in the case of the Fatherland article.

Hints of Arrests.

The information in the possession of the Department of Justice concerning alleged illegal efforts to further the German cause is understood to be much more voluminous than has been supposed. There is reason to believe that some officials having knowledge of the character and scope of this evidence are of the opinion that it justifies the Government in making arrests. Nothing is obtainable in any authoritative way, however, to justify the conclusion that the Government contemplates undertaking prosecutions now or is any statement to be had as to what offenses would be charged.

From the Washington viewpoint, interest in the allegations concerning pro-German activity in the United States centres in whether the Administration puts faith in the suggestions that the German Embassy has been involved in the attempt to influence the American people with a view to bringing pressure to bear on Congress to adopt measures for placing an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunitions.

Efforts on the part of a foreign diplomatric representative to influence opinion in the country to which he is accredited are customarily resented and, as a rule, result in a request that the offending diplomatic officer be recalled by his government.

One of the most conspicuous cases of this character concerned Lord Sackville-West, British Minister to the United States. He received a letter from a man in California who said he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, but of British birth and sympathies, asking for advice as to how the former British subjects should vote in the Presidential election of 1888. The British Minister expressed the opinion that it would be more to Great Britain's advantage to have them vote for President Cleveland, who was a candidate to succeed himself. Lord Sackville-West's letter was printed in newspapers and President Cleveland directed that his passports be handed to him because of his interference with the domestic affairs of this country.

The Department of Justice was notified today that a hearing would take place in Tallahassee, Fla., tomorrow, in the case of Orbolth, a German, arrested on the charge of espionage on Government property. The United States District Attorney for Florida requested permission to employ a German interpreter and it was granted. Orbolth is accused of having made photographs and drawings of forts.

VIERECK ADMITS ASKING GERMAN AID

But Says He Took Only the $250 His Letter Proves That He Got —Exposure a "British Plot."

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, issued a statement yesterday admitting the authenticity of his letter to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Germany's financial agent here, acknowledging receipt of $250 and asking for a balance of $1,500 due him for the month of June, but Mr. Viereck insisted that he did not accept the $1,500 because he would not consent to have Dr. Albert control the editorial policy of The Fatherland. Viereck also said that Dr. Albert sought, by endowing The Fatherland, to induce him to moderate its tone and to cease from attacking the Wilson Administration. He also said he had "high authority" for saying that the letters published in The World were stolen by a British secret service agent from Dr. Albert's file.

In handing his statement to reporters Viereck remarked naïvely:

"Much that appeared in those letters was a surprise to me. I had no idea myself of the extent to which the pro-German propaganda is being carried on in this country."

Here is his prepared statement:

The story in The New York World about The Fatherland refutes itself. The context of the letters of July 1 conclusively proves that no German official had any control over the policy of my paper.

These publications are only another effort on the part of the friends and propagandists of Great Britain to thwart the presentation of the truth concerning Germany and her cause in the United States and to intimidate those who are sincerely trying to combat British misrepresentations. There is nothing in the "copyrighted" documents, (the copyrighting of stolen documents is a new industry, by the way,) to warrant the deductions sought to be drawn from them.

With every means of cable communication the world over under the control of the Allies, with the American press literally fed day by day upon false and garbled reports of the progress of the war, with mountains of tales of atrocities and faked peace offerings by Germany, all intended to impair her credit and prestige and alienate sympathy, it was not only proper, but it was her highest duty that she should seek the means of neutralizing these influences so that the American people—always just when they know the facts—might be able to judge between the contending interests.

There is nothing startling, and certainly nothing improper, in such an effort. It is quite as unfortunate for America as for Germany that the latter has not had the means of getting its case before the people to the end that a better understanding could be reached. I find nothing in all these sensationally paraded disclosures through the medium of stolen documents to justify their publication or the unwarranted inferences that are craftily sought to be drawn from them.

Each side in this terrible world conflict is seeking the moral support of this great Nation. The most powerful machinery the world has ever known for reaching and influencing public opinion is in the hands of one of the contestants, and every effort of the other to get a hearing is decried and held up to our reprehension. All that these documents show is that Germany and the German-Americans, who want fair play, are trying to get a hearing against the subterranean influences that are behind the control of most sources of news.

I have carefully looked over the "revelations" in The World, and I have ransacked my own memory; I can find in neither anything incompatible with my integrity as a publicist or my loyalty as an American citizen. The business and the editorial policy of The Fatherland rest entirely in my hands; there is no arrangement with any one else yielding even an iota of its independence.

The Fatherland was not founded by the German Government, or directly or indirectly with its aid to the extent of a single dollar, or a single subscription. It was founded by me with the aid of two or three other American friends, without assistance or suggestion from any foreign or official source. The Fatherland had been in existence and was flourishing when Mr. Albert and Dr. Dernburg arrived in this country and before I had met either of them.

The very growth of The Fatherland has caused the enmity of powerful interests. The British Government, both in the House of Commons and through the British Embassy in Washington, has officially announced its intention to attempt to bring about its suppression, as has already been done in Canada and Great Britain.

In the purloined letter of July 1, 1915, Mr. Albert makes clear that neither he nor any one—even remotely connected with the German Government—had any interest in or exercised any influence whatsoever over the policies of The Fatherland. As a condition of financial aid he says: "We must have an understanding regarding the course in politics which you will pursue, which we have not asked heretofore." I absolutely rejected the conditions suggested by Mr. Albert.

Mr. Albert's desire to influence our policy was not prompted by and must not be ascribed to any improper motive. He was of the opinion that our attitude was too vigorous. He insisted as a condition of any support that I refrain from attacking the Administration, and repeatedly objected to my attitude in that respect.

I told Mr. Albert that much as I valued his advice and suggestions, I must be guided by my conscience and judgment in this matter, and declined to accede to his requests in that particular. The result was that the arrangement outlined in the letter of July 1 fell through. That was the only demand made as a condition of further support, and that I declined. The only support my paper has ever received has been in the form of subscriptions to a very limited extent. The $250, the receipt of which is acknowledged in my letter, falls under this head, and is so entered on the books of the Fatherland. In view of a total circulation of 75,000, this can hardly be regarded as very startling.

We have no intention to curry favor with the Administration in Washington or with Mr. Albert's Government in Berlin. Our sole desire is to properly represent and protect the interests of the United States as a neutral nation and to be the mouthpiece in the English language of American citizens of German descent. Our first number contained a declaration of principles. From these principles we have not deviated one hair's breadth at any time, from the first number to the last, and have no intention of doing so.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

LAW FOR VIERECK'S CASE.

Maurice Leon Cites Federal Statute Which, He Says, Fits It.

Maurice Leon of 60 Wall Street made this statement yesterday regarding the liability of the German propagandists under Federal law:

Referring to the letter which George Sylvester Viereck wrote Dr. Heinrich Albert, an agent of the German Government, under date of June 29, 1915, and to the latter's reply dated July 1, 1915, and bearing in mind the Fatherland editorials upholding the German Government against the American Government in such matters as the efforts of the American Government to seek reparation for the massacre of American citizens on the Lusitania; and further upholding the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments in their efforts to secure an arms embargo against the declared policy of the American Government as brought to the notice of those foreign Governments; and bearing in mind further the upholding by Viereck and the Fatherland of the efforts of the German Government to use the territory of the United States for acts of war against nations with which the United States is at peace, and the acceptance by the said Viereck of money provided by an agent of the German Government, attention is called to a provision of the Federal Statutes contained in Section 5 of the act of March 4, 1909, which reads as follows:

Section 5. (Criminal correspondence with foreign Governments.) Every citizen of the United States, whether actual resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country [who?] without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof and not duly authorized [who?] counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply himself or his agent to any foreign Government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such Government or any of its agents or subjects. (35 Stat. L. 1088.)

This statute enables the Federal authorities to visit punishment upon every citizen of the United States who directly or indirectly commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence, or intercourse, with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; also upon every person residing within the United States, even though of alien nationality who "counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence, with such intent."

These provisions, given force in their letter and spirit, should enable the American Government effectually to break up the widespread German conspiracy against the United States, directed and financed by persons of alien nationality, and participated in by persons owing allegiance to the United States. It would be a high misdemeanor, namely, an offense for which impeachment is provided by the Constitution, for the President to suspend the operation of that statute, when its enforcement is vital to the security of the nation. The law grants the President, through the machinery of the Department of Justice the power, and, therefore, imposes upon him the duty to act. He has no choice in the matter. He is sworn to enforce the laws of the United States.

Nor does the Department of Justice require any particular instructions from the President in order to enforce the law. It is sufficient that evidence is available indicating with sufficient clearness that a number of our citizens and certain aliens residing in the United States have combined to uphold a foreign Government in relation to its disputes and controversies with the United States to make it the imperative duty of the Attorney General of the United States and of the various United States Attorneys to take the steps provided for by law in the premises.

A vast network of political and military espionage has been spread over the United States, the true ultimate aim of which is to undermine the power of the United States. This system should not have been allowed to develop. Now it must be broken up. Delay is bound to make the task harder. Disloyalty is being stimulated by contempt for a Government which seemingly knows not how to defend itself at home against alien machinations intended to break down its vitality.

Germany, and the gang she has set lose in this country, will not believe that it is dangerous to conspire against the United States unless and until the gang is jailed.

MAURICE LEON.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AS SEEN BY THE PRESS

Typical German Blunders—Insult to Americans—Washington Should Take Action.

Following are comments of the New York daily newspapers on The World's revelations with regard to the German propaganda in this country:

A Diplomatic House Cleaning.

From The Herald.

No one in this country has been in ignorance of the great effort being made by Germany to bend the United States to her will. The elaborate scheme to "run" this Government from Berlin has been known to all men, and The World has performed good service in producing documentary proof.

Our Government was to be bullied and threatened and our foreign policy was to be "made in Germany." Where the "Kaiser touch" could swing Americans susceptible to flattery the "Kaiser touch" was applied. Where the clink of coin would prove effective the coin clinked. The "invisible army" remained invisible only while designs of the precious crew of conspirators were being formed. Then the mask was dropped and forged passports and other measures were adopted as naturally as though the operators were in Berlin.

So it went. It is a revelation which should stir this Government to action. The Germans appear to have assumed that President Wilson would tolerate anything. The exposure should go on and there should be a house cleaning in the diplomatic corps. For this matter goes at the very heart of national decency and national self-respect.

This Government must be conducted by Americans and not by Germans.

The Seeds of Treason and the Sowers

From The Sun.

Once more we call attention to the time limit prescribed by the Constitution for such activities and utterances on the part of "German-American" citizens of the United States as are illustrated in the documents which The World is publishing for the good of the country.

The World properly describes the process of intrigue and bribery in the guise of subsidy as the "sowing broadcast the seeds of treason throughout the United States." That is what it is, the seeds of treason, but not treason just at present.

It is so easy to acquire a dangerous habit during a recognized period of immunity that we implore our fellow-citizens who sympathize strongly and naturally with the German cause, and who are not overparticular as to the form in which their sympathies express themselves, to ponder well the slightness of the transition by which deeds and words now legally immune may suddenly become the deeds and words of a crime for which the punishment is death.

Have Done It So Badly.

From The Evening Post.

All told, the revelations are deeply damaging, even though they do not prove some of the things they are said to. They establish the fact that German Government gold is being used in this country in large sums. That is quite enough. Woe to the American politician whose name appears on German-American platforms hereafter! The taint of Colden Club gold will be as nothing henceforth. And woe to the newspaper or lecturer that takes the German side. "How much are you being paid by the Germans?" will be an inevitable question.

That this is regrettable, we readily concede. The pro-Germans have a right to carry on a propaganda, to establish legitimate press bureaus and circulate news; the difficulty of it is that they have gone about it so badly, through paid agents, through false leaders, through agents guilty of every possible offence against good taste and the American spirit, that it is probably true that, because of their own fault, they can no longer get a square deal from our press or public.

Here the boasted German efficiency has utterly failed. Germans are wonderful as organizers and soldiers, but in the higher realms of psychology and the spirit, Heaven knows, there are none to compare with them for wrecking their own cause.

Insult to the American People.

From The Evening Globe.

The entire German propaganda in this country is now discredited, with all the "Friends of Peace" agitation with which Berlin sought to play upon sentimental people to stop the exportation of arms to the Allies. All the while the same Government was itself seeking to gain a monopoly of chlorine and other munitions of war and secretly stirring up labor disorders among us.

Berlin has insulted the American people as much as if she had deliberately fired at our flag, and this act is even more exasperating because of its underhandedness. It shows how defenseless our country is not only from direct attack, but from the crooked work of the foreign secret agent. To stop such things other Governments have adopted a severe censorship and a suspicious attitude toward spies. We do not need that law. The good sense and loyalty of the American people can be trusted to administer to this hyphenated treason the national rebuke it deserves.

Transferred to the Open.

From The Evening Sun.

By far the most shocking and alarming feature of the revelations is the part that Americans have been induced to play in the great Germanic conspiracy—not hyphenated citizens, not men naturally in sympathy with the Teutonic cause for racial reasons, but men whose first and only thought should have been for the flag under which they were born. Their sin, of course, does not lie in the fact that they sided with Germany. Opinion is free as air. The evil thing is that they became allied with the German Government through its agents, that they aided and abetted a foreign propaganda in the development of an American political current for the advantage of a foreign power.

The full shame of what was going on is condensed into a few sentences by the secret agent, P. Reiswitz, in his amazing report to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, when he recited the names of his non-Germanic associates, including a United States Senator and a Representative in Congress, the former of whom he quotes as saying:

"If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the country."

Nothing could be more fortunate than the disclosure of this system of corruption and distortion of American opinion, American sentiment, and American politics. Whether the promoters are utterly routed or not remains to be seen. At any rate, the fight is transferred to the open. As they proceed with their work, there can be no humbug or falsehood in it. The immunity of Berlin can no longer masquerade as an insurgence of American conviction and American conscience. It will be plain to the simplest that the President and his Administration speak for the American people, and that their assailants speak for Germany, and that there is a well-financed and highly organized German machine behind them, of which they are for the most part either the tools or the dupes.

Let Germany Blame England.

From The Evening Mail.

Germany blames England for many things. If she charged England with having incited the German propaganda in America by means of subtle intrigues, she would bring a charge against her enemy which, if true, would show what a dangerous and intelligent foe England is.

Washington Should Act.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The documents published by The New York World prefer such a serious indictment against agents of the German Government that action should at once be taken in Washington. The launching of a pro-German press campaign in this country by individual sympathizers with the German cause would not contravene a single law nor in any way give excuse for official interference; but when such a campaign is supplemented, if not inspired, by the activity of representatives of the German Government, we are face to face with a situation disturbing to the highest degree and absolutely without a parallel in the history of our foreign relations.

CAUSE FOR RESENTMENT.

Springfield Republican Intimates There Is a Limit to Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The Republican closes an editorial on the disclosures concerning the German propaganda by saying:

"The question must arise within what limits should a pro-German propaganda in the United States be confined? Thus far, the American Government and people have been most liberal in not merely tolerating but welcoming a presentation of the German case and in listening to the German appeal for sympathy.

"But if the German Government, through its Ambassador or agents is financing insolent press campaigns on our own soil, in opposition to the policies of the United States Government, and fostering popular agitations to undermine the President of this country among his own people, there will be cause for resentment among all loyal and true Americans."

BERNSTORFF SAYS NOTHING.

Ambassador Refuses to be Interviewed About Propaganda.

It was announced at the Summer headquarters of the German Embassy in Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday that Count von Bernstorff was not there, and that no statement would come from the Embassy until today or later. The Ambassador was at the Ritz-Carlton last night, but declined to be interviewed, sending out word to inquirers that he had nothing to say.

According to one of his secretaries he was not preparing a statement of any kind.

VON BRIESEN EXPLAINS.

Letter to Jerome Not Related to German Activity, He Says.

Arthur von Briesen of 25 Broad Street, from whom, according to documents obtained by The World concerning German propaganda methods, William Travers Jerome asked a retaining fee of $10,000 for services not specified, said yesterday that the correspondence between himself and Mr. Jerome had been in no way related to any German activity in this country. In the course of his civil law practice, Mr. von Briesen said, he had had occasion to need the services of a criminal lawyer and had considered engaging Mr. Jerome.

Inquiry at Mr. Jerome's office was answered with the statement that the matter "was of no public importance," and that Mr. Jerome had nothing to say.

MYSTERY ABOUT DR. ALBERT.

Some Friends Say He Is a German Official—Others Deny It.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who paid $250 to George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, in June, was not at his office in Room 74 of the Hamburg-American Building, at 45 Broadway, yesterday.

Dr. Albert, whose correspondence indicates that he has disbursed large sums in behalf of the Germon Government for propaganda in this country, was ill and in the country, according to those of his office, and had been away, they said, since last Wednesday, which is believed to be about the date when the disappearance of his correspondence was discovered.

Some of Dr. Albert's associates said yesterday that he was a high German official, while others insisted that he had no official connection with the Kaiser's Government. A man connected with the German Embassy, who would not let his name be used, said:

"In reading this correspondence it is necessary to distinguish carefully between the acts of German officials and private men. Private men can go as far as they like at their own risk, but whatever a German official does is done at the direction of the German Government."

That Dr. Albert is a German official was affirmed by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland.

"Dr. Albert is a high German official," said Viereck, "and is on the German register of officials as such. His title translated into English would be Super-Privy Councillor."

Herman A. Metz, former Controller of this city and a leader of German-Americans, said yesterday:

"Dr. Albert is the Business Director of the German Embassy. He attends to all the business affairs of the German Embassy here. For instance, when I made a trip to Germany recently to get dyes and chemicals I got several letters from Dr. Albert."

Can't Find Schweitzer.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the German-American chemist, connected with the Bayer Company, Inc., of 117 Hudson Street, a firm with headquarters in Germany, who is said to have arranged to obtain 1,212,000 pounds of carbolic acid from the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark to prevent its getting into the hands of the Allies, was one of many persons named in the correspondence of Dr. Albert. Dr. Schweitzer could not be found yesterday.

William H. Meadowcroft, representing Thomas A. Edison, who is manufacturing the carbolic acid for the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, said yesterday that Mr. Edison had been assured by the American Oil and Supply Company and by others who obtained carbolic acid from him that it was to be used for medicine and not for explosives.

Captain von Papen of the German Embassy was in town yesterday, but not at his office at 60 Wall Street, and his Secretary said the Captain would have nothing to say about the charge that he had been active in trying to tie up the American chlorine supply. Any statement on the matter, the Secretary said, would come from the German Ambassador.

WHEELER REPUDIATES FOX.

German Propaganda Writer Never in Syndicate's Employ.

The Wheeler Syndicate issued this signed statement yesterday:

The New York World published yesterday an article on the German propaganda in this country, and one of the letters published in substantiation of the charges brought against Germany in the article was addressed "To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington," and signed "By Order of the Chancellor, Stumm." The letter reads in part as follows:

"From a third party, I understand that the American journalist, Edward Lyell Fox, representative of the Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate, the American Magazine, and the Illustrated Sunday Magazine, would like to again come to Germany as press representative. Inasmuch as this gentleman, at the time of his last sojourn in Germany, was of great benefit to us by reason of his good dispatches, it might be possible that the German Information Service would this time, as last time, be willing to pay the expenses of a five or six months' stay, which would amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 marks."

We wish to state most emphatically that Mr. Edward Lyell Fox is not now and never has been a representative of the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., in Germany or elsewhere in Europe, and that the use of our name and reputation for honest dealing with the newspapers in connection with Mr. Fox and the German propaganda is a grave injustice to us.

It is true that Mr. Fox last November approached us on the matter of handling in this country various articles and interviews that he purposed sending back from Germany, he informing us that he was going to Germany as a war correspondent with the assurance of various representatives of the German Government in this country that he would be allowed to go to the front and send back stories and interviews with high officials of the German Empire. Our answer to Mr. Fox was that his proposition looked like German propaganda to us and therefore we would not touch it. Mr. Fox denied that he was going over under the auspices of the German Government, but we still refused to become his syndicate agents, and no paper can truthfully say that we have ever offered it a story from Germany or any other country in Europe by Edward Lyell Fox.

We understand that Mr. Fox is now on a second trip in Germany, and we state with equal emphasis that neither with this second trip have we any connection whatever. If Mr. Fox, on either or both of his trips to Germany, has been making use of our name and reputation, he has done so in flagrant violation of the decencies of the newspaper business, and he will have to account to us for such unauthorized and harmful use of our name on his return to this country. If Mr. Fox, himself, has not made use of our name and reputation in connection with his activities in Germany, then some one connected with the German propaganda program has deliberately traded on our good name with the newspapers to further his scheming to warp American public opinion Germanward.

In justice to us, we ask that you publish this statement in full. We might add that the Wheeler Syndicate, through Mr. Richard Harding Davis, first gave to The World a detailed eyewitness account of the sack of Louvain a description of German "frightfulness" that made civilization stand aghast. We gave to The World, through Mr. Davis the first detailed eyewitness account of the German desecration of Rheims Cathedral. We syndicated for Mr. Roosevelt his first articles on the war in which he vigorously condemned and protested against Germany's invasion of and acts in Belgium. We submit that this record of public service is sufficient guarantee to every fair-minded American that the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., has not been and will not be a party directly, or indirectly, to the German propaganda to influence American public opinion.

The WHEELER SYNDICATE, Inc.,
by John N. Wheeler, President.

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POSLAM SOAP
Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try it one month.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

SAYS GERMAN SPIES REVEAL OUR SECRETS

Two in State Department, Four in Treasury Suspected, Providence Journal Asserts.

CAPT. HORN HAS CONFESSED

Name of German Officer, Now in Prison, Headed List to be Saved by False Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

Officials of the United States Government have been for some weeks investigating leaks in the State Department and Treasury Department, from both of which information is said to have gone to the German Embassy. At least two persons in the State Department are reported under suspicion, and at least four connected with the Treasury Department.

"'The Government has evidence indicating that valuable information, particularly in connection with investigations, has constantly found its way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed.'

"There have been numerous conferences among Cabinet officers with regard to these leaks for several weeks. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Lansing have conferred constantly with Secret Service officials and every possible effort has been made to put a stop to this shameless traffic in State secrets.

"The Government has in its possession an affidavit signed by Captain Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanceboro. This affidavit not only tells the entire story of Horn's attempt, but declares that he was ordered to do what he did by his superior officer in this country in the employ of the German Government. The Secret Service authorities who have this document in their possession have proof that the individual referred to is Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

"Captain Horn's statement declares that he was brought here from South America to do either this work or work similar to it; that he came under orders from and in pay of his superior officer in this country. His confession goes into detail with regard to the method he employed in attempting to blow up the bridge. It sets forth that before starting from the village of Vanceboro with a satchel containing eighty pounds of dynamite, he pinned a German flag to each of his arms so that if captured he could say he was in German uniform. He says the scheme did not contemplate the destruction of life, but that his superior had given him an incorrect time table of trains, with the result that just before he was about to light his fuse he discovered a passenger train making for the bridge and abandoned his attempt until it had passed. Then, in order to complete his work, instead of using a long fuse as intended, he made it very short and threw the rest of it off the bridge and on the shore. The part of the fuse that he said he had thrown away was subsequently found by Secret Service officers.

"Horn's confession states that, acting under instructions, he bought a second-hand suit of clothes in New York to disguise himself as a laborer, and that he wore an old woolen undershirt and heavy hob-nailed boots. In this disguise he traveled on a limited train between New York and Boston with the result that every man and woman who saw him remembered him. When asked by the Secret Service officers why, after making such elaborate preparations to disguise himself, he had made the mistake of traveling on a limited train, he replied:

Bares Passport Frauds.

"'I am a gentleman and a German officer and travel no other way.' The confession was not obtained until Horn had been notified by the Secret Service officials that they had positive knowledge of his connection with the German Army. The facts that brought about this knowledge are said to reveal the connection of the German Embassy with passport frauds that have been perpetrated in this country.

"'Secret Service men posing as the men conducting these frauds, met an Attaché who had been sent from the German Embassy at Washington with a letter to the ringleader of the gang of forgers. Believing that he was dealing with these passport men, he handed a letter to one of them, saying it was most important. When opened by the Secret Service officers, the envelope was found to contain a list of over thirty prominent German army officers in this country for whom fraudulent passports were desired by the German Embassy.

"At the head of this list was the name of Captain Horn. The Government has ascertained that the German Embassy's reason for attempting to obtain a passport for Captain Horn was its belief that he would be allowed out on bail and that he could be shipped away from this country before his trial came up. Since obtaining this information the Government has run down the name of every officer on it. All of them have been shadowed for several weeks, and are still under surveillance.

The Government is convinced that before the sinking of the Lusitania, the German Embassy in Washington sent to the Admiralty in Berlin secret messages with regard to the position of that ship and her course.

Gave Lusitania's Course.

"Some weeks ago the Government, having received from the Providence Journal all the wireless material which went to and from Sayville during the period covering the week prior to the Lusitania's sailing and the day of her destination, discovered a number of code messages which it is believed contained direct information from Captain Boy-Ed of the German Embassy to the German Admiralty with regard to the route and daily position of the Lusitania. It is understood that this information came to the German Embassy through a spy, or spies, in the office of the Cunard Company in New York City.

"Between April 30, the day before the Lusitania sailed, and the 7th of May, the day on which she was sunk, a great many wireless messages were sent to and from Sayville for and by the German Embassy and Captain Boy-Ed personally. Several of these were in the code which the German Ambassador is permitted to use, and of which an alleged key has been given to the Navy Department. But a great many others, particularly to and from Captain Boy-Ed and the banks and business houses, which have also been used to convey code, were most mysterious in their character.

"The Journal has many times made a very careful search of all its wireless messages between these dates, including those mentioned, but has been unable to discover what the Government has apparently discovered from the copies furnished to it by The Journal—that some of these messages referred specifically to the destruction of the Lusitania and gave her exact route, as well as information with regard to her position from day to day.

Messages on Sailing Day.

"On April 30, the day before the sailing of the Lusitania, a number of messages were sent from Nauen to the German Embassy and from the Embassy to the German Government with regard to certain ciphers alleged to have been sent by the Ambassador in previous messages, but which, as a matter of fact, had never been sent. The Journal's files fail to reveal any such numbers as those indicated, or any attempt to reply to such messages. In other words, the German Foreign Office, in asking for alleged repeats of previous messages, was really sending code messages in disguise.

"On May 4, a wireless message arrived at Sayville, signed 'Ernestine' and addressed to 'Nordmann, Room 809, 11 Broadway.' This message said, 'Has father received letter seventeen?' The 'Nordmann' referred to is the name Captain Boy-Ed uses in New York, and the address is his secret room in that city.

"On May 5 Nauen sent to Sayville a service message marked No. 84, purporting to give a list of messages received on the previous day. Among these appeared the words, '275 Ambassador, 284 Bredow.' Ten minutes later a wireless message was received from the German Foreign Office addressed to the German Embassy, saying: 'We will repeat wireless message No. 84 if still necessary.'

"To this last message no answer was sent. But the fact that message No. 84 posed as a service message is regarded as proof that the German Government was using this method of coding messages in order to evade the censors.

"On the evening of May 5 the German Admiralty sent a wireless message to the German Embassy as follows:

"'Boy-Ed and Moller awarded Iron Cross of Second Class. Inform Moller.'

"Why the Government decorated Captain Boy-Ed with the Iron Cross two days before the sinking of the Lusitania is not known.

"On May 6 a mass of wireless material addressed to the German Embassy from the Foreign Office transmitted what purported to be several news messages with regard to the progress of the war. None of these was ever given to the newspapers, and the Government believes that all of them were code messages.

"At 2:10 on the morning of May 7, the day the Lusitania was sunk, Sayville, for some reason, went over the entire program of the day before, but in doing so mixed up its messages in a most mysterious way, and sent no two of these in proper sequence. An hour before daylight, not content with resending all the messages of the previous day, Sayville also repeated in the same mysterious manner the messages of May 5 and part of May 4, none of which repetitions had ever been asked for by Nauen. In addition to the items quoted, a great many other code messages passed between the German Embassy and the German Government on the dates referred to.

"It is interesting to note also that on May 10 Captain Boy-Ed sent the following dispatch to the Chief of the Admiralty Staff of Berlin: 'The Lusitania had 5,400 cases of ammunition on board.'

"Two days later, on May 12, the German Foreign Office sent an order to the German Embassy in Berlin over the Sayville wireless:

"'Please communicate with State Department that German Government knew that on present voyage Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition.'

"As a matter of fact, these wireless messages prove that the German Government got to know of this item of the Lusitania's cargo until it was notified of the fact by Captain Boy-Ed three days after the Lusitania was sunk.

$1,700,000 for a Strike.

"With regard to the plot to finance a strike of longshoremen, it is learned today that the Government has in its possession all the facts concerning this propaganda. The sum to be paid by the German Embassy for the creation of this strike was $1,700,000, and arrangements were made with the leaders of the longshoremen's union pledging to every striker $10 a week as long as the strike lasted. This attempt to tie up all freight work on the docks of New York, Boston, Galveston, New Orleans, and other Eastern ports and the ports of the great lakes and the Pacific Coast was part of the propaganda by which the shipment of munitions of war was to be prevented.

"All the material with relation to this matter, including the names of the men involved, is now in the possession of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been investigating the entire subject through the Secret Service for several weeks.

"The Secret Service has in its possession data which prove beyond any question that a great part of the German propaganda argued among the mobs that gather at certain well-known meeting places on the streets of New York, is directly fomented and paid for by German interests. A number of these agitators, all of them Germans and Austrians, have been traced directly to the offices of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, where Government officers state, they have received money for their services."

DENIES REMINGTON DEAL.

Vice President Pryor Repeats Plant Will Not Be Sold to Germans.

Samuel F. Pryor, Vice President and General Manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, answered yesterday the query as to whether or not his company had considered or was considering a sale to $15,000,000 by referring his questioners to a statement issued by him in July, when the same question was raised.

"I denied emphatically that his company had any intention of disposing of its business, and pointed out that were this not the case there would be no sense in the additions which were being built to the company's plants at Ilion and Bridgeport. Mr. Pryor said, however, that these additions were not temporary nor intended solely to enable the company to fill war contracts. They were, he said, in accordance with plans the company devised before the war in Europe began, and would be completed even were the war to end tomorrow.

No sum that might be offered would tempt his company to sell out and repudiate existing contracts, said Mr. Pryor.

SAID AMERICANS WOULD AID.

Reiswitz Named Hitchcock, Buchanan, and Hale as Willing to Help.

A document printed yesterday by The World under the signature of Herr P. Reiswitz, who is said to be an agent appointed by Financial Director Albert of the German forces here to agitate for an embargo on arms, was in the form of a report dated Chicago, July 22, in the agitation for an arms embargo. In it Reiswitz said that Senator Hitchcock, Congressman Buchanan, William Bayard Hale, and "the well-known pulpit orator, Dr. Aked, whom he described as "born an Englishman," had agreed to co-operate in a widespread movement for an embargo. The document further said that Herr Reiswitz was assured of the co-operation of Roger C. Sullivan, the Chicago boss, "and Messrs. Sparman, Lewis, and McDonald, the last, of The Chicago American."

"The prospects," said the report, "are good in the West, and the South, because of the cotton situation, could be worked up in favor of the embargo, but the East is irretrievably lost." Reiswitz added:

"Hitchcock seemed to be very strong for the plan. He told our representative at a conference in Omaha: 'If this matter is organized in the right way you will sweep the United States.'"

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HINDENBURG CUTS RUSSIAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

man flanks has removed fear that the Russian army would be bottled up. Evidence of this seeming lack of offensive power is found in the reported removal of a portion of the German troops from the Siedlce-Lukow front to the Baltic region. These troops are said to have been replaced by Austrians.

Russian military critics find it difficult to reconcile this evidence of weakness with German claims to undiminished strength. The Russian theory is that these claims are advanced for effect on the Balkan States.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Russian Line Between the Narew and the Bug Pierced by Hindenburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre of War: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—During successful attacks on advanced position at Kovno, 1,730 Russians, including seven officers, were taken prisoners. A projected attempt to break through the Russian lines from the Narew to the Bug, after a crossing of the Norzew River, succeeded, and our pursuing troops reached the hill at Bransk. More than 5,000 prisoners fell into our hands. At Novo Georgievsk the defenders were driven back still further from their groups of fortifications.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:—During the night the left wing fought its way across the Bug River east of Drohiczyn (east of Sokolow). After the centre and right wings had captured Losyce and Miedzyrzec yesterday afternoon our opponents offered new resistance only in the sections of Toczmaw and Klukowka, between Miedzyrzec and Beulla, but his resistance was broken down east of Losyce at daybreak by an attack of the Silesian Landwehr. The enemy is being pursued.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The pursuit of the enemy continues. Ciale and Siawatycze have been occupied. East of Mlodowa our troops are advancing on the eastern bank of the Bug.

Austrian Pursuit Being Pushed.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Austrian War Office:

In the district west of the Bug the pursuit of the Russians is proceeding energetically. The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing in the centre of the Allies' line are closely following the retreating enemy west of Biola across the Klikawka.

The divisions under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand last evening gained ground in the district southwest of Biala. They threw a bridge across the Krzna during the night and crossed the river early this morning. The enemy's rear guards were repulsed wherever they offered resistance. The troops of General Koeyess pushed back the enemy across the upper Klikawka.

Near Biala and Brest-Litovsk numerous great conflagrations were visible. Near Vladimir-Volynskyi, where our troops at several points have a firm footing on the east bank of the Bug, and in East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Kovno Shelled Without Ceasing.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

In the Bausk district (Courland) the night of Aug. 15 our troops again drove the Germans back toward the river. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed.

In the Jacobstadt and Dvinsk districts there has been no essential change in the situation.

The bombardment of Kovno continues without cessation, the Germans obstinately attacking the fortifications in the western sector.

Between the Narew and the Bug on the 14th and 15th there was furious fighting. A series of German attacks were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

On the left bank of the Bug there have been no important engagements.

In the other sectors on our front there have been local artillery fights but no important engagements.

PURSUIT A HEAVY TASK.

Germans Have to Mak Superhuman Efforts to Supply Armies.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 16, (via London.)—No point is yielded by the Russians to the advancing Germans until railway bridges and everything else of military value has been destroyed, according to German reports received here. The Cologne Gazette admits the difficulties confronting the invaders and says:

"The great area west of the Vistula is covered by ceaseless processions of wagons bringing up supplies. In this devastated country where the railway bridges have been destroyed an incredible amount of work has to be done. Only by fabulous exertions have we been able to carry supplies for our armies over the Vistula. Barges from Novo Alexandria have arrived at various points on this river."

BOMBS HID NEAR LISBON.

Police Find a Large Number Buried in a Field.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Lisbon to the Fourniers Agency says that a laborer working in a field at Cube Ruive, a Lisbon suburb, dug up a bomb which exploded and seriously wounded him.

The police made a search and found a large number of bombs buried in all parts of the field.

$16,236,675 for Italy's Navy.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Official Gazette

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SCENTS A NEW PLOT TO BRING CONSCRIPTION

London Star Makes a Bitter Attack on the National Service Manifesto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Star makes a bitter attack upon what it calls "the latest boom launched in The Times and The Daily Mail in the form of a conscriptionist manifesto disguised as national service." After remarking that the promoters of the movement managed to inveigle a few conscriptionists and a few cranks into the front page of their prospectus, it says that, in spite of the fact that the manifesto managed to get a more or less perfunctory publicity in other papers, there can be no doubt it is a Harmsworth boom.

As one of the proofs The Star points out that one of the honorary secretaries of the National Service League, "whose names are modestly concealed in The Times and The Daily Mail manifestos," is a journalist "who for a number of years has been the trusted organizer of most of Lord Northcliffe's boomers." The presence of this journalist in the National Service movement as an honorary secretary, says The Star, "stamps it indelibly as a Harmsworth boom being worked on the old lines."

The Star, in an editorial on the subject, comments on the passage in the National Service manifesto which says, "The first list of distinguished signatories will deeply impress the country," saying:

"Among them is Lord Northcliffe, whose recent attacks on Lord Kitchener are not forgotten. It will be 'deeply impressed' by his association with the new conscriptionist plot. Once bitten, twice shy. The country trusts Lord Kitchener. It has given him all the men he has ever asked for. It is ready to give him all the men he may ask for in the future. It is not going to support a conscriptionist crusade directed by the enemies of Lord Kitchener, the object of which is to put pressure upon the government to take a course which is not dictated by military necessity."

SAYS GERMANS RAISED IRISH BRIGADE OF 18

French Doctor Tells of Attempts to Enlist War Prisoners Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A French doctor, who has been imprisoned in Germany for six months and has now returned to France gives remarkable details of a German attempt to form an Irish Brigade to fight against England. The recruits were to be taken from 2,000 Irish prisoners at Limburg.

The doctor says:

"German priests, who knew English well were introduced. Their activity was not confined to religious ministrations; they were sent for a different kind of work. When the results of their labors seemed sufficiently advanced the following proclamation was issued to the prisoners:

"Irishmen, here is your chance of fighting for Ireland. You have fought for England, the hereditary enemy of your country; you have fought for Belgium and English interests which concerned you no more than the Fiji Islands. Now make up your minds to fight for your own land. With a view of assuring the independence of Ireland, with the moral and material assistance of the German Government, an Irish Brigade is being formed. The object of this Irish Brigade will be to fight only for the cause of Ireland and will not in any way serve any German interest.

"'The Irish Brigade, which will be formed will fight solely under the Irish flag. The men will wear Irish uniforms. The Irish brigade will be clothed, maintained, and fully equipped with arms and ammunition by the German Government. It will be quartered near Berlin and treated like the guests of the German Government. At the conclusion of the war the German Government undertakes to send every member of the brigade who may desire it to the United States at its cost and with the necessary money to land. Irish-Americans are collecting for the brigade.

"'The men who do not enlist in the Irish Brigade will be withdrawin from the Limburg camp and dispersed in other camps.

"'If you take any interest in the cause mentioned above apply to the commander of your company. Join the Irish Brigade and gain the independence of Ireland. Remember Bachelor's Walk! God save Ireland!'

"Of all the 2,000 only three were led astray. The others got wind of this and fell upon the culprits just as they were about to be secretly removed from the camp, and but for the Prussian Guards the deserters would have had a rough time. They were taken to new quarters near Berlin. From there they were made to write regularly to their old comrades and to say what good times they were having.

"After a time they were brought back with several others of the Irish Brigade and installed in a separate hut, well guarded by German sentries. Here arrangements were made for any of the others to see them and talk with them, and a regular recruiting office was opened. Any man who came to listen to their seditious talk received one mark (25 cents); any man who presented himself at the recruiting office merely to inquire about the conditions of the service received a quartern loaf of bread.

"When the doctor left camp only eighteen had enlisted altogether, and over their tent there waved a green flag."

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

An Increase of $11,950,500 Stated in the Weekly Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 16, (via London.)—The weekly report of the Reichsbank, issued today, shows that the gold supply increased 47,802,000 marks, ($11,950,500,) metal stock; Treasury certificates and notes of other banks, 74,242,000 marks, ($18,560,500;) deposits, 109,945,000 marks, ($27,483,750;) discounts, including Treasury paper, decreased 44,494,000 marks, ($5,625,500;) loans, 591,000 marks, ($147,750;) securities, 1,079,000 marks, ($269,750;) note circulation, 68,717,000 marks, ($17,179,250.)

SIX OF IBERIAN CREW SLAIN BY ONE SHELL

Deadly Fire of New Submarine Described by Surgeon Who Was Aboard Liner.

OUTRACED STEAMER, TOO

Dr. Patrick S. Burns Tells a Thrilling Story of Sea Tragedy and Struggle of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—On board the steamship Bohemian, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, was Dr. Patrick Stephen Burns of 269 Smith Street, Providence, who was the surgeon of the Leyland liner Iberian, which was sunk by the German submarine U-58 on July 31.

Dr. Burns, who had a narrow escape from death, first from shell fire, then from the torpedo which sank the Iberian, and finally from being drowned, has written a thrilling newspaper account of the sinking of the vessel. Here is his story:

"The steamship Iberian sailed from Liverpool, July 30, 1915, at 6 A. M., bound for Boston, in command of Captain T. B. Jago and Pilot Little of Liverpool, and on reaching the Bar Lightship, which is fourteen miles out, the Iberian was stopped, this being the pilot's limit.

"The voyage of the Iberian then began to Boston, Captain Jago ordering all lifeboats, six on each side, having a seating capacity of forty persons each, lowered over the side and hanging from the boat davits, ready for any emergency that might arise. The roll call was then sounded, all of the crew answering to their names. They received badges which were numbered, and each one was assigned to his boat, with instructions what to do in case of attack.

"The day was beautiful and the sea very calm and silky. The Iberian was making fourteen knots. Every available man was in the stokehole and fireroom feeding the furnaces with fuel, so that she could go at her topmost speed.

"At 6 P. M. the lookouts were doubled in the crow's nest, both fore and aft. Small candles were also distributed for each of the staterooms, as the electric light was to be shut off, which is customary on all vessels passing through the danger zone at night. All portholes were blanketed, so that not even a light from the candles could be distinguished. No one on board thought about retiring the first night. Those who were not up and around on deck were in all probability encased in their dearest friends, the life preservers, in their staterooms, ready at the first signal to combat the inevitable to save their lives.

"The first day and night passed without sighting any hostile objects, and every one felt quite jubilant the next morning, but we still realized the danger zone was twenty-four hours in front of us, and the same vigilance was maintained as on the day previous.

Hears Whizz of Shell.

"About 3 P. M. I was summoned by the Captain to go down to the engine room, as one of the men had fallen and become unconscious. On my arrival in the engine room and looking over the patient I found he had a fit and in falling had lacerated his scalp. I ordered his removal to the upper deck, which was done immediately. I then crossed to my surgical laboratory to procure bandages and medicine to treat the patient, and in passing to the starboard side heard a whizzing and loud report of a shell that fell about 1,000 yards astern, and in turning around I could make out a submarine about five miles away coming at full speed toward us. We were then seventy-five miles off the Fastnet, south of the Irish Coast. This was the first intimation that we were to be made a target by a German submarine.

"Captain Jago decided then to race the ship for all she was worth. The engine room staff at once received orders from the bridge to put on full steam and if possible to escape, as on our previous voyage to America, we encountered a submarine and managed to escape. But notwithstanding our best efforts, the submarine began to overhaul us, firing six shots while so doing. One came right over the bridge, within ten yards of where I was standing. It exploded and fell among the crew, six of whom were killed outright, three having their heads blown off, and eight others being injured.

"The S O S signal was then sent out by the Marconi wireless operator, giving our longitude and latitude, and asking for immediate assistance.

"Very soon afterward another shot disabled the aerial and it became useless. It then became apparent that continued efforts to escape were useless, and the ship was stopped. One long and two short whistles were sounded, which was the signal for the crew to man the boats that were hanging over the side. The submarine was then within a mile of us, and we expected at any moment to be blown to pieces.

Put Wounded in Boats.

"I then, with Captain Jago and Chief Engineer Ross, went below, and, with some of the crew, brought the wounded up. The more seriously wounded were placed in my boat, which was No. 8. It was with great difficulty that we lowered them over the side. The remaining six that were killed outright were left on the doomed vessel on my advice. Captain Jago, myself, and Chief Engineer Ross were the last to leave the vessel, coming down a rope ladder after the boat was lowered into the water. All boats then pulled away from the Iberian.

"The German commander hailed my boat, which was the nearest to the submarine and which contained the Captain, myself, chief engineer, chief steward, ten of the crew, and eight wounded, and motioned with his arm to come away to the right, the other six boats following. We pulled away and when about fifty yards from the Iberian we could see the torpedo travelling very close to our boats, leaving a white foam in its path. The torpedo struck the Iberian amidships and a terrific explosion occurred. She then began to list to the port side and in about two minutes the second explosion occurred, and in fifteen minutes more not a vestige of the Iberian was to be seen, she sinking stern first. The concussion and explosion was so great that it rocked our boats like eggshells. I was thrown against the side of my boat and broke the crystal of my watch, which was presented to me as class President in college on graduation. It stopped very soon afterward.

Germans Heavily Armed.

"After torpedoing the Iberian, the German commander of the submarine threw a line over to my boat, which was the nearest of the six boats. I caught the line and was pulled alongside the submarine, which was stopped. She was numbered U-58 in a large white letter and figures, both fore and aft, and painted seafoam white and a dark green, as a protective coloring. She carried a crew of forty-five to fifty men, all of whom were on the deck of the submarine, armed with rifles and revolvers. Judging from her appearance, she seemed to be of the very latest type, and everything on her indicated that she was practically new.

"After my boat was pulled alongside, the German commander asked the name of the vessel he had torpedoed, where bound, tonnage, &c. Then turning toward me, he asked how many were killed. I replied that six were killed, three of whom had their heads blown off, and that I also had eight wounded in my boat.

"His reply was that he was sorry; he did not mean to kill any one. Then turning to Captain Jago, who was at the rudder in my boat, he added, 'Why did you not stop when the first shot was fired?' To this Captain Jago replied: 'I stopped as soon as I could.' The German commander seemed somewhat vexed at this reply and said to captain Jago, 'You lie. You tried to escape. If you happen to reach land safely, you tell other captains that when we fire a shot at them they must stop or suffer the consequences.'

Help for the Wounded.

"I then asked the German commander for some bandages and cotton for the wounded in my boat, as I had no time to procure any on the Iberian before she was sunk. His reply was, 'Yes, I will give you some,' and he asked me to step out of my boat to the deck of the submarine, which I did. At the same time he sent one of his men below for bandages and cotton, which he handed to me as soon as they were brought up, telling me to do the best I could, and that he was sorry. I then stepped back into my boat and the German commander's final question was: 'Did you send any messages out for help?' to which Captain Jago replied that the wireless was disabled by shell fire and he was unable to send any. The German commander could talk the English language fluently, but with a German accent.

"The submarine steamed away toward where the Iberian sank, leaving us to our fate. We could see her plainly for one hour afterward, scanning the seas with telescopes for fresh victims.

"We then started rowing for the north. Each lifeboat was fitted with a compass, by which we could guide ourselves. It was then about 5 P. M. and after using up most of the bandages and cotton on the wounded, and making them as comfortable as possible, I relieved one of the men at the oars and we kept on rowing until 9 P. M. and everybody was pretty well exhausted.

"It started to rain heavily and in a short time We were all drenched to the skin. We then drifted about for about a half hour, to regain some of our lost strength, after which we resumed rowing. All six boats kept within speaking distance of one another.

Rockets Bring Aid.

"The sea was beginning to get rough and choppy and the boats were in great danger of being swamped. The night was pitch dark and the fog was beginning to get thick. We kept burning red flash signals to locate each other, when about midnight we signted a large vessel about five miles away. We then sent up rockets of distress, which were responded to by the vessel astern, and at about one hour afterward she steamed up to within fifty yards of our boats, and it was with great difficulty that we were rescued from what seemed to be certain death.

"My boat, which was No. 3, was the last picked up. We rowed for a half hour, trying to come alongside the rescue ship, and finally succeeded. The wounded were then taken aboard and our boats turned darift. It was then 1 o'clock A. M., and I found when boarding the vessel she was the British battleship Sunflower. The survivors, who numbered 110, were then given some hot coffee and biscuits and made as comfortable as possible. My attention was then given to the wounded. The battleship steamed for Queenstown, arriving there at 7 A. M. Saturday.

"My first patient was Mark Wiley, whom I had previously known and treated while an interne at a Boston hospital. He sustained many body injuries from shrapnel fire and was in such a weak condition that in spite of all aid he died within half an hour on the battleship. He was an American citizen."

SILENCE GERMAN GUNS IN FIGHT NEAR SOISSONS

French Batteries Also Inflict Heavy Losses in the Quennevieres Region.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Artillery again played the chief part in the operations in the western theatre of the war today, that of the French apparently having the better of the numerous exchanges. None of these, however, seems to have resulted in any change of front.

This is the communiqué issued in Paris tonight:

Violent artillery fighting occurred throughout the day on a great many points of the front.

Our batteries inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in the region of Quennevières and silenced his fire on the Nouvron plateau, (northwest of Soissons.)

Our cannon seriously damaged the German fortified work to the north of Godat, (between Berry-au-Bac and Loivre.)

The enemy having again shelled St. Dié, we opened fire on the gas works at St. Marie-au-Mines and blew up the gas tanks.

We also shelled a German factory to the east of Münster.

Following is the afternoon report of the French War Office:

There was intermittent cannonading last night in the vicinity of Souchez and on the plateau of Nouvron, to the north of the River Aisne. There were also engagements with bombs and hand grenades in the sector of Quennevières and in the western part of the Argonne.

In the Vosges, the explosion of a mine against an enemy trench located between Burnhaupt-le-Bas and Ammerzweiler made it possible for us to take some prisoners and to capture two bomb-throwers and a machine gun.

The text of the German official statement follows:

North of Ammerzweiller, northeast of Dammerkirch, (Upper Alsace,) a French attack broke down under our fire.

ASKS CATHOLICS HERE TO PRAY FOR PEACE

Federation Head Also Urges Them to Press for the End of the Conflict.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—At the second day of the anual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the President, John J. Whalen, spoke on peace. In part, he said:

"The disastrous war which commenced shortly after our Baltimore Convention last year is still raging and peace seems far off. It was due largely to this war that our Holy Pontiff, Pius X., surrendered his life on this earth to his Heavenly Master and as his soul left his body the words of peace fell from his lips, imploring and begging the Heavenly Creator to bestow peace to his children.

"Succeeding Piux X., our present Holy Father has continued with all his strength and influence to bring the warring nations to an understanding. The prayers of the entire Christian world wish him success in his efforts, and I am certain that the delegates assembled here will not hesitate to assist with the heirarchy of the United States to bring about world peace."

A review of the recent activities of the federation was submitted to the convention by Anthony Matre, the National Secretary. It contained a recommendation that the federation adopt a resolution urging the restoration of peace in Europe, and that Catholic organizations the world over be asked to participate in a universal request for peace.

A special committee, consisting of the Rev. Richard H. Tierney and John Whalen of New York, and Henry V. Cunningham, the report said, had called upon President Wilson and the Secretary of State and submitted to the latter certified documents disclosing many outrages committed in Mexico against the Catholic Church, priests and sisterhoods.

A letter of regret from Cardinal Farley of New York, expressing sorrow for his inability to attend the federation, was read by Dr. Whalen.

DEVICE DIVERTS TORPEDO.

Italian's Invention for Use of the Allied Fleets.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A device invented by the Italian engineer, Quarini, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, has satisfied tests, says a special dispatch from Rome, and arrangements are being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

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BRITISH LINK UP GALLIPOLI FORCES

Latest Landing Party at Suvla Bay Joins Hands with Sari Bair Contingent.

TURKISH LINES MENACED

New British Positions Threaten Communications with the Tip of the Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—Evidence of the improvement of the allied positions at the Dardanelles, both on land and sea, is found in a dispatch from Athens published in The Daily Chronicle this morning. The announcement that the fleet has been actively co-operating with the landing parties, particularly the latest, that at Suvla Bay, which has joined hands with the forces already in position on the heights of Sari Bair, gives ground for the belief that the allied naval commanders can now afford to disregard the menace of German submarines which sent them to cover for a considerable period.

The Chronicle's correspondent telegraphs:

"The new successful landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula at Suvla Bay and the manner in which it was effected cannot fail to exercise a moral effect on the enemy. The landing took place on the foreshore in front of Salt Lake. Only a small observation force of Turks was on the spot, the Turks having been led by recent activities and reports to concentrate their forces on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and at Smyrna, where they thought attacks probable.

"Our whole landing force, with its ammunition, baggage, and artillery, reached shore practically without opposition and with only very few casualties. The force immediately advanced and quickly seized the positions which it was planned should be taken. There strong intrenched positions were organized. The right wing was thrown out and a junction effected with the left wing of our forces established before Sari Bair. Our new positions threaten the Turks' communications by land with the extremity of the peninsula.

"The enemy eventually brought up forces to attack the newly landed troops, but these were easily repulsed with serious loss. This defeat of the enemy enabled our forces still further to consolidated their positions.

"The fleet during the last few days has been very active."

SIX CROSSES WON AT THE DARDANELLES

Awarded to British Sailors for Gallantry During and After Landing of Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Delayed by the censor.)—A record of the deeds of gallantry performed by officers and crews of British ships in the Dardanelles during the bombardment of the forts subsequent to the landing of troops is given in a report by Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, Commander of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, which is published in The Official Gazette tonight.

Admiral de Robeck tells in simple sailor language of the work of the Mediterranean fleet, devoting the greater part of his report to the officers and men whose work was particularly noteworthy. As a result of the report six Victoria Crosses and numerous other decorations have been awarded.

With the exception of one, which is given to Commander Eric Gascoigne Robinson for twice going alone into a Turkish gun position, and each time destroying a four-inch gun, the crosses go to officers and men who displayed conspicuous bravery in connection with the running ashore of the steamer River Clyde, from which troops were landed.

The men who won the decoration for this work are Commander, Edward Unwin, who, seeing that the lighters on which the men were to reach the shore from the River Clyde were not properly placed, waded into water waist deep under a heavy fire and worked until he got the lighters into proper position, and Midshipmen G. L. Drewry and W. St. A. Malleson and Seamen W. C. Williams and George Mackenzie, who assisted Commander Unwin.

Awards have also been made to officers and men who rescued the whole of the crew of the battleship Irresistible when she struck a mine and sank; to the officers and crew of the cruiser Inflexible, who, under the greatest difficulties, kept the vessel afloat after she was damaged by a mine; to the commanders and men of mine sweepers, who undertook a most dangerous duty, and to the many other men who performed deeds of gallantry which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been considered worthy of the Victoria Cross.

TURKS RECAPTURE VAN FROM RUSSIANS

Latter Said to Be Destroying the Country as They Retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16, (by Wireless to London.)—An official communication issued today says:

"On the Caucasian front the town of Van, which was evacuated on Aug. 11, has been recaptured by us. The Russians, in retreat, are destroying the neighborhood.

"In the Dardanelles region a new attack of the enemy north of Ari Burnu has been repulsed."

GREEK CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

Continued from Page 1.

regards these views as a proper basis for intrusting the future of Greece to M. Venizelos as Premier.

Says Serbia Is Not Irreconcilable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties between the Balkan States has grown brighter in the last few days.

So far from the attitude of the Serbian Government being irreconcilable, assurances have been given to me in the highest quarters today which made it evident that the way is open to a speedy agreement. This, however, must be of a more general character than the mere rectification of frontiers in one particular locality.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Telegrams from Nish give the impression that the Serbian Government does not look for a serious movement against that country by Austria and Germany in the near future. These advices say that Serbian officials consider the reported concentration of Austrians and Germans at Orsova, Hungary, as being merely for political effect.

By this move, according to the Serbian view, the Teutonic Allies hope to impress Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, and encourage Turkey to redoubled efforts at the Dardanelles.

SERBS SILENCE FOE'S GUNS.

Exchange Shots with Austrians Across the Danube.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A Havas dispatch from Nish, dated Sunday, says that on Friday the Serbians, with a few shells, stopped the enemy from working on defenses in front of the village of Dobra on the Danube.

On the same day Serbian artillery before Velicocelo, near Belgrade, engaged in a duel with a hostile battery, stationed at the village of Starchevo, and at the twelfth shot reduced the enemy's guns, which had fired sixty shells, to silence.

SEAPLANE BOMBARDS FOUR VENICE FORTS

Italians in Trentino Capture Mountain Trenches Flooded by Storms.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Italian advance East of Condino, (30 miles southwest of Trent in the Trentino) towards Riva, at the head of Lake Garda, is being continued notwithstanding stormy weather and terrific hailstorms.

Reports say that the trenches captured by the Italians, are full of water in which bodies are floating.

The following official statement was issued tonight at tne headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

In the Tonale zone and the Valdassa section (Setti Communi) there was a fairly intense artillery duel yesterday. Fresh progress has been reported in the Valley of Sexten (Drave). Our artillery demolished the enemy's intrenchments at Seikofel and Croda Rossa and silenced the enemy's artillery, which tried to reply.

Our infantry advanced along the Bacchabach and Bodenbach Valleys, taking by assault the enemy's defenses and making a few dozen prisoners. During the night of the 14th-15th the enemy tried to counter-attack and recover his lost Bodenbach positions, but was repulsed.

Later details of the action on the 13th in the Popena Valley, which were reported yesterday, confirmed the heavy losses of the enemy. In one trench there were 200 bodies, including those of several officers.

In Carnia during the night of the 14th-15th the enemy made a violent attack against our positions at Val Piccolo, Freikofel, and Val Grande, but the steady bearing of our infantry, supported by the effective fire of our batteries, repulsed the assaults all along the line, with heavy losses.

In the Monte Nero zone we made further progress yesterday, notably in the direction of Plezzo, where we made about 300 prisoners.

VIENNA, Aug. 16, (via London).—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office today issued the following statement:

On the Tyrolean front, after a long interval, the enemy yesterday opened heavy artillery fire against our fortifications, especially at Tonale Pass and on the Plateau of Lavarrone and Folgaria. Attacks by Italian infantry on the Tonale Road and against our Popena positions South of Schluderbac, and in the district of Dreizinnew failed, as did fresh attacks of the enemy at the front in the coastal district in the sector, south of Kern and an attack against the Salient on a part of the Plateau of Doberdo.

Four of the coast forts of Venice were bombarded by one of our seaplanes on the afternoon of Aug. 5. All the bombs except one exploded within the fortifications. Of five hostile airmen who ascended in pursuit two were forced to land by machine gunfire; two abandoned the pursuit after some time and the fifth followed our machine close to the Austrian coast, where he was obliged to turn back, unsuccessful. Our seaplane returned safely, in spite of a heavy fire from hostile war vessels and forts.

OVER 2,000 AMERICANS IN THE ALLIES' RANKS

Canadian Authorities Could Not Accept Many Others Who Volunteered.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There are no fewer than 2,000 Americans in the ranks of the Canadian military contingent, according to Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia.

"I have already written letters of gratitude and sympathy," said General Hughes, at a meeting of Americans held here last night, "to mothers of more than 100 American boys who have fallen while fighting in Flanders alongside of Canadian comrades. More than 2,000 enlisted, and we could have many more if we wished. Any number of West Pointers offered their services as officers, and some are now with us."

SUBMARINE SHELLS THREE ENGLISH TOWNS

Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, on the Irish Sea, Bombarded by Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, England, on the Irish Sea, were bombarded today by a German submarine, a British official statement tonight announced. Some fires were started, but the damage was slight and there were no casualties. The statement follows:

"A German submarine fired several shells at Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven between 4:30 A. M., and 5:20 A. M. today, but no material damage was caused.

"A few shells hit the railway embankment north of Parton, but train service was only slightly delayed. Fires were caused at Whitehaven and at Harrington which were soon extinguished. No casualties were reported."

The newspapers publish reviews of a similar raid on Whitehaven by the American squadron under John Paul Jones in 1778. Making a landing at Whitehaven, after having eluded the British ship-of-war Drake, Jones silenced the cannon of one of the forts and set fire to several ships. Returning to his ship, the Ranger, Jones again met the Drake, which surrendered, after a fight of an hour and four minutes.

Whitehaven, near the entrance of Solway Firth, has a population of about 20,000. The town has numerous factories for the manufacture of cordage, sail cloth and other commodities, together with iron and brass foundries and shipyards. Harrington as a small town five miles north of Whitehaven, its population being about 4,000. Parton is another small seaport town a mile and a half from Whitehaven.

SAYS FRENCH USE NO GAS.

Ministry of War Denies Recently Published Statements.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Ministry of War this evening issued a note saying that the published statements that the French troops were using poisonous gas were untrue.

URGE BOND ISSUE TO HELP EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 1.

convenient and might leave us dangerously short of cash for equally important purposes." He suggests "the creation of something by means of our credit which will liquidate the debt. In other words, we must issue British Government securities of a kind which will be marketable in the United States."

"Any direct obligation of the British Government," he says, "would surely be readily taken up in the United States provided that the yield from it were high enough relatively to the level of interest there and 4½ per cent. the rate of interest on the war loan just issued would, in the opinion of most good judges, nearly fulfill the first of these conditions, but it would not fulfill the second, because the interest on the war loan is liable to income tax. The type of security required will have to be a loan with interest free from income tax and issued abroad. The type of security to be issued must be decided by experts and its form must depend a good deal on the amount we shall ask for. The amount we may need to borrow in the United States is, I am told, about £100,000,000 ($500,000,000).

"We could issue a bond which I believe would meet the requirements of Americans and not compete with our own war stock. We might arrange to issue in New York and Boston and if necessary other American cities 4½ per cent. five-year bonds amounting to £80,000,000 or £100,000,000 at 98¾ which would give an approximate yield over the five years of 4¾ per cent. and would be somewhat more desirable in point of 'safety' even in the jealous eyes of the American people than a large proportion of the bonds now held as 'savings bank investments' by American investors."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW LOW RECORD

Touches $4.64 for Pound Sterling —Bankers Confer on Disquieting Tendencies.

The supremacy of the American dollar in the markets of the world took on a new meaning yesterday, when the premium in its favor and against the English pound, French franc, German mark and Italian lire was increased by a further break in foreign exchange rates on all of the European financial centres. Bankers have ceased to refer to the situation as unparalleled, for the reason that the present prices of Europe's currency have never been approached before.

Normally, London is the world's financial hub, and the value of the currency of other nations is measured in terms of the pound sterling. Bills arising out of international transactions have been drawn for many years in sterling denomination as the fixed standard in world-wide use. The swing in the balance of trade resulting from the war has overturned the relation between the dollar and the pound, and the depreciation on international transactions has been transferred to the pound.

When demand sterling broke through the seventies to sell at $4.69 last Saturday, it was thought by some authorities that the turning point had been reached, and that British authorities would take steps to restore the parity of the pound, normally varying little from $4.865. No action was taken to this end over Sunday, and the dumping of a considerable amount of London bills on the market yesterday morning caused a further break of two points. Before the close of the business day sterling had dropped to $4.64, and it closed at only 1 cent above this figure. This price meant a loss of 22½ cents on every pound in the process of paying for purchases here in sterling.

Francs and Lires Down, Too.

Wall Street has been chiefly concerned over the break in sterling exchange, because most of the bills originating on overseas transactions are drawn on London. At the same time there has been such a depreciation in francs and lires as to make commercial transactions involving the purchase of exchange for settlement almost prohibitive. Francs yesterday could be bought at the ratio of 6.02 to the dollar, their normal value being about 5.15. The maximum depreciation in sterling reached a point yesterday 4.6 per cent. below normal; in francs, 19 per cent., and in Italian lires 25 per cent. The situation offered an interesting contrast to the rates in effect just a year ago, when the problem of settling obligations of this country in London, at a time when the liquidation of American securities made the balance very much against the United States, brought about an abnormal advance in sterling. A year ago demand sterling sold at $6.75 and francs at 4.75 to the dollar.

The return of J. P. Morgan to his office yesterday was soon followed by a conference held by him, his associate, Henry P. Davison, and F. A. Vanderlip, President, and Charles Rich, Vice President, of the National City Bank. This gave rise to a report that an announcement might be forthcoming of a plan for a British credit here to straighten out the exchange situation, but representatives of both institutions said afterward that the matter stood just where it was at the close of last week.

The New York bankers feel that no matter how strongly they desire to cooperate in bringing about a return to normal exchange rates they are powerless to initiate a plan. They say that arrangements for restoring an even balance will be made sooner or later, and that notwithstanding the willingness of American financiers to join in any proposals for a credit here, considerations of delicacy dictate that the suggestion of means should come from Lombard Street.

Remedies at Hand.

There are various means of stabilizing rates, and several of these may be combined to offset the top-heavy sterling market. The usual method of releasing gold for export has been used to a considerable extent, and more is understood to be on its way, although, as in the case of the $19,434,000 received last week, no announcement will be made until the metal reaches this side. The second expedient, the sale of American securities abroad, has been in use since the latter part of July, 1914, without offsetting in later months the growing balance of trade in our favor.

What New York bankers would like to see accomplished would be a reptition of the French collateral loan on a very much larger scale. They would guarantee to lend $500,000,000 if American bonds sufficient to margin such a huge credit could be obtained for deposit as collateral. The third method, which seems to be favored in London, is the flotation in this country of a foreign loan of the British Empire, to be issued in dollars denomination instead of pounds, and without the usual income tax assessment. This would be an experiment which local bankers would dislike to see attempted on too large a scale. The best opinion in the financial district is that Great Britain could not hope to place more than $100,000,000 of notes or bonds here at once, and that the Government could not afford to risk the failure of part of a larger offering than that. For this reason, it is not likely that the $500,00,000 which is needed to effect payment for the war supplies going out to the Allies will all be provided in this manner.

"There are two ways of looking at the demoralized exchange market," a banker of international importance said yesterday, after several informal conferences on the situation. "The first is the comforting one that we need do nothing but sit tight and let England continue to find her own way of getting cash here to pay her bills. The second takes account of the future, and the paralyzing effect or these rates on commercial transactions. What war munitions the Allies have to get in this country will be ordered and paid for, no matter what the loss in exchange, but our other exports may expect to suffer. Whichever view you take, you come back to the unavoidable conclusion that a big credit must be created here eventually."

WAR BONDS AT $4 AND $1.

Will Shortly Be Placed on Sale at Post Offices in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Government, at the suggestion of Minister of Finance Ribot, will issue a decree within two or three days placing on sale at Post Offices national defense bonds of denominations of 20f. and 5f., bearing interest at 5 per cent.

These bonds may be exchanged when the holders desire for those of larger amounts.

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

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PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

may now be obtained with Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

$14.75 and $17.50 For Stein-Bloch Tropical Suits That were $20, $25, $30

Coats are Plain Sacks, as well as Belt Backs. Fabrics are Tropical Worsteds in Solid Colors, Stripes, and Fancy Materials. The former and reduced prices are as follows:

$25 and $30.... **$17.50**
$20 ..... **$14.75**

The same reduced prices apply to all our Silk Suits tailored by Stein-Bloch.

Entire stock of Stein-Bloch Light-Weight and Medium-Weight Suits, formerly $35, $30 and $25, now reduced to **$17.50.**

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THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
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SUNDAYS, August 29, September 12
WEDNESDAY, August 18

Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7:30 AM
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Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

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A True Cognac. Without an equal for sickness or health, as a liquor or beverage

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Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

CITY ROOKIES MAKE GOOD RIFLE SCORES

First Practice with Service Ammunition Wins Praise from Regular Army Instructor.

MAYOR AMONG THE LEADERS

An ex-Ambassador One of the Contestants—Commissioner Woods Beats Subordinates.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The First Battalion of the Business Men's Regiment went on the target range today The four companies remained there with the exception of three-quarters of an hour for dinner, from 6 o'clock in the morning until the same hour this afternoon. Every one of the 670 men in the battalion fired twenty rounds from a regulation Springfield rifle, ten shots at slow and ten at rapid fire.

Some of the shooting was remarkably good, a great deal of it was far above the average, and only a small percentage of it was what justly may be called mediocre. Most of the men made a score above sixty out of a possible hundred points, and less than forty had a score of less than fifty points, according to the incomplete returns available tonight. The complete scores and averages will not be ready for posting until tomorrow morning. The scores that are given herewith represent only a small part of the complete record.

The best record announced tonight was that of Frank L. Meagher, an Acting Sergeant in Company D, who made the splendid score of ninety-one out of a possible hundred. Sergeant Meagher is from Kingston and is a Captain in the National Guard. Private R. B. Chapman of Company B and Private R. Griswold of Company A tied with a score of eighty-eight. That was the second highest score reported tonight.

Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, who is a private in Company C, made a score of 87, while Robert Bacon, Jr., excelled his father by 13 points. Mayor Mitchel covered himself with glory by shooting 78, which is just one point higher than the record made by his Police Commissioner, Arthur Woods, a private of Company C.

The target work, which was preliminary to the record shooting that is to come later in the week, was in charge of Captain G. H. Shaw of the Thirtieth Infantry, one of the best marksmen of the regular army. Captain Shaw led the famous United States infantry team that won a championship in the national team matches. Captain Shaw is also one of the few medal of honor men in the army. He won recognition for conspicuous bravery in campaigns against the Moros.

Captain Shaw gave orders on Sunday that the four companies, A, B, C, and D, must be out of their tents by 4:30 A. M. and on the range at work an hour and a half later. On the minute the shooting began with Company A at the target. Each man first fired ten rounds at slow fire at a range of 200 yards.

In the afternoon each company fired again at rapid fire, each man being required to fire five shots at 200 yards and five at 300 yards. One minute was permitted for each round of five shots at the two ranges.

Rookies Eager for Contest.

Company A went on the range promptly on the stroke of 6 o'clock. The markers, regulars from Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ethan Allen, were in the butts, ready to indicate the scores of the competing civilian soldiers. There was great enthusiasm among the contestants. Every man was out to do his best and the competition could not have been keener if it had been one of the big national matches. The Mayor was the one hundredth man in Company A to shoot, and he looked as happy as a schoolboy when Captain Kelly told him his work was "A1." Others in Company A who did fine work were J. R. Miller, Jr., who shot 84; H. Frenallow, whose record was 87; Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, who hung up a score of 81, and Norman Cabot, the former Harvard football star, who made 56. Bernard Sandler, a New York lawyer, did not brag about his score, which was 26, but even at that it was a better record than one or two others made.

Company B produced some fine marksmen, among them Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., whose final record was 84 points, and Chapman, who, as has been said, tied with Private Griswold for second place. Some of the other crack shots in Company B were W. E. Dowd, Jr., 81 points; J. J. Cabot, 82; T. H. Butt, 87; J. Gatch, Jr., 84; John W. Alexander 2d, 76; C. S. Forbes, 78, and H. B. Ingalls, 74.

Alderman Curran, who is in this company, scored 57, and W. J. Clothier, Jr., the tennis crack, made 52. "Dick" Little, the Chicago humorist, who shot at the wrong target twice, nevertheless managed to score 63, which was just two points better than his tentmate, Philip Roosevelt, made. Oliver Isler, also of this company, made a record of 67, while William M. Bullitt made 51 points.

Rogers Derby, President of the Pinehurst, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, who is a Company B man, at the morning session missed the target ten successive times. Samuel Auchincloss of New York also missed it two or more times, and had a final score of 30 points. Captain Edward P. Hughes of the New York Police Department was much chagrined when he was informed that his commanding officer, Commissioner Woods, had more than doubled the record he made, which was 31 points. Lieutenant Simonstad, who, like Hughes, is in Company C, made a score of 59. Among the higher scores reported in Company C's incomplete returns tonight were those of F. Bergen, whose record was 84, and E. L. Bryant, with 85. Alexander Smith Cochran, owner of the yacht Vanitie, made a record of 63.

Company D ended the morning and afternoon sessions on the range. It was this company which produced Meagher, the record holder, on the returns thus far reported. This company was a crack full of good shots, among them C. H. Rogers, 85 points; R. H. Gamble, 81; G. P. Hornblower, 86; J. U. Phillips, 75, and R. B. Lanier, 71. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of this command, shot 59, ex-Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler 65, and ex-Governor Regis H. Post of Porto Rico 68.

Captain Shaw, in speaking tonight of the work of the battalion on the range, said that it was an unusually fine showing, all things taken into consideration. He doubted if the average made by the command ever had been equalled by a body of men of such limited military training.

"I am more than satisfied," Captain Shaw said. "The target work is on a par with other remarkable work that this most unusual organization has accomplished during the seven days it has been here."

While the first battalion was on the range members of the second battalion, which will go on the range in the morning, were receiving instructions in various branches of military science, drilling as infantrymen, practicing cavalry tactics, and learning about field artillery.

As a Trooper Sees It.

In the cavalry squadron the troopers include some of the famous polo players and steeplechase riders of the country. One of the troopers, who is a well-known New Yorker, wrote a letter today to a friend regarding the business men's squadron. That part of his letter which tells of the work of the cavalrymen gives an idea of the kind of organization it is in these words:

"Something like 200 horsemen, assembled in the hayfields near Lake Champlain, are being whipped into shape as future cavalrymen by a group of sunburned officers who would never be mistaken for professional dancers on the Biltmore roof. You can swear in the cavalry, even if softer language is demanded in the infantry formations. And the swearing, though not furious nor remarkably profane, comes fast. Many of the men have ridden before, but only a few know the difference between a squadron and a battle fleet. 'Pad' Rumsey and 'Jimmie' Park and 'Eddie' Morgan, among the best known of the polo players at Meadow Brook; Perry Beadleston of the Cooperstown team which more than once has captured the national trophy at Narragansett; 'Alec' Brown, from Philadelphia; Victor Mather, the master of the Brandywine Hounds, and other horsemen of less renown, are all twisting troop horses to the sharp notes of the whistle.

"Ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, Mayor Mitchel, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, erstwhile the American chargé, who separated our diplomatic relations with President Huerta, retired, are also with the troopers. There is a young man from Kansas, who has come on to the camp to find material with which to build up a training course at the State University, and others.

"When the cavalry organizations were formed it was announced that only men who could ride would be accepted. Some folk bluffed their way in, however. But it was no riding school. Inside of fifteen minutes they were hanging to the pummels of their army saddles grinning the grin of those in torment. Rough work in troops, squad formations, in columns, and in open order has been the order of the day. Permanent troops have now been arranged and the drills will henceforth be developed rapidly. But Captain —— said today that the work was 'pretty darned good.'

"You can swear in the cavalry. Perhaps that is why it is the most popular of the optional afternoon courses. Four hundred are now taking cavalry instruction or 'equitation' as the regulations term it, more than one-third of the whole number in the camp. Probably half would have enrolled as troopers in addition to their regular work. Don't think these are 'beaux sabreurs' as yet but they are doing pretty well for men who take their two hours daily cavalry drill after having had four hours morning infantry 'hiking.'"

Nation's Artillery Equipment.

Lieutenant H. E. Miner, U. S. A., lectured to the members of the regiment on modern field artillery tonight.

"There are just 148 field artillery guns in our entire army," said Lieutenant Miner, "and of these 48 are in foreign service. East of the Mississippi we have just twelve guns, and you can easily imagine how much those guns could accomplish in the defense of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or any of our other Eastern cities."

Lieutenant Miner said that at the Battle of Sedan the Germans alone had 540 guns in service and others ready. In addition to the 148 guns in the army proper the National Guard of the country has 250 guns and there are 250 now in storage. New types of howitzers of 7.6 and 9.5 inch calibre have been designed for the army, but as yet none of them has been put in service.

General Wood, it is expected, will return to the camp tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson will not visit the camp at Plattsburg because he feels public business forbids him to leave Washington at this time. He has written to General Wood, who invited him to the camp, expressing his regret and his interest in the movement.

CADETS START ON A HIKE.

Leave Summer Camp for March Which Will Last a Week.

WEST POINT, Aug. 16.—The entire battalion of cadets, more than 500 strong, accompanied by detachments of United States army regulars, all under command of Colonel Morton F. Smith, commandant of cadets, marched out of the Summer encampment today on a week's hike which will carry them into Putnam and Westchester Counties.

The column moved as infantry, cavalry, and artillery with a battery of mountain howitzers on the backs of mules. The command will return to the post on Saturday.

WIND BACKS FLOOD INTO GALVESTON

Continued from Page 1.

strong from the north and driving water from the bay into the lower part of the city along the wharf front.

In front of The News building the water was about one foot deep, running even with the curbing.

At 8 o'clock tonight the highest velocity was 65 to 73 miles an hour, with occasional jets blowing as high as 90 miles.

The only damage thus far caused was the destruction of window panes and insecure woodwork on exposed buildings.

A heavy rain fell throughout the day, and tonight the streets are filled with water to the curbing.

At 8 o'clock tonight the barometer stood at 29, having fallen from 29.63 at noon.

No estimate as to the extent of the storm in Galveston or the surrounding country could be made by the Weather Bureau owing to wire failure.

It was estimated that 5,000 persons left Galveston by train, interurban and automobiles during the last thirty-six hours. Tonight practically all of the homes, especially those on the beach, had been vacated and the people were gathered in downtown hotels and public buildings.

The life-saving crew was held in readiness during the day, but there was no occasion for its use.

The city was in darkness tonight because the wires on the lighting system were out of commission.

Warning of the tropical storm was given to shipping in ample time and no vessels left port during the day. Several ships are due here and are reported as standing by several miles off shore.

North Wind Favors City.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16.—Wires to Galveston were down at 6:30 o'clock tonight. The storm threatened also to cut off wire communication with Beaumont and several other Texas coast towns.

Galveston's isolation after an afternoon of anxiety on the part of the rest of the State served only to intensify the suspense. However, the fact that the wind at 5 o'clock was blowing from the north and the water which had backed into the streets was from the bay side of the island tonight, led those who are familiar with the geographical position of the city and the history of its storms to entertain new hopes that the gale would not result in a disaster.

The sea wall is on the south side of the city and faces the open gulf. The waters of the bay directly opposite crossing the mile-wide island are most shallows except for the narrow ship channel. It is hard to conceive that any damage might result from a wind blowing from a northerly direction and sweeping the bay water into the streets.

The storm which devastated Galveston and drowned 6,000 persons on Sept. 8, 1900, tore at the city twelve hours from a southeasterly direction and pulled great seas in upon the frame buildings at the south side of the city.

Tonight's storm, according to bulletins, had none of those dangerous elements, because the wind was blowing from the north, bringing only the shallow bay water to play upon the most substantial brick and stone buildings of the business section.

The second great storm to which the city has been subjected was on July 19, 1909, after the sea wall had been built. At the zenith of this storm the wind reached a velocity of more than eighty miles.

Rising tides, which flooded the railroad between Sabine and Port Arthur, were reported at Beaumont to have trapped two women and three men at Sabine. The women were said to have refused to leave after all other inhabitants had deserted the town. Other coast resorts, including Port Bolivar, Caplen and Rollover, were reported under water.

The lobby of the Santa Fé Station at Galveston was crowded with 1,000 anxious persons Sunday night, according to Fuller Williamson, Special Agent at Waco of the International & Great Northern Railway, upon his arrival today at Houston. Other reports from that city said that more than 100 refugees, including tourists from Northern States, had arrived there from Galveston.

STORM PASSES NEW ORLEANS.

Gunboat Bringing Brazilian Minister from Mexico Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16. — The cruiser Sacramento, which was caught by the Gulf storm outside the mouth of the Mississippi on Sunday night, is expected to cross the bar tonight, arriving at New Orleans late tonight or early Tuesday morning.

The hurricane warnings for the Louisiana coast were withdrawn by the Government Weather Bureau this afternoon, the hurricane having passed to the southwest of the jetties and moving on toward the Texas coast. There were only moderate wind and some rain in New Orleans.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of the Brazilian Minister, who is on the Sacramento, have been made. The Governor and city officials will receive him and the Association of Commerce is planning a business men's welcoming.

KIDNAP LEO FRANK AT NIGHT FROM JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

of the cutting of the wires. So far as is known there were from 25 to 70 in the party that approached the prison farm at 11:40 o'clock. The prisoners, who sleep in a single big dormitory, are required to retire at 8 o'clock, and had consequently been asleep for some time. The room was in darkness.

Little Hope for Frank's Life.

Not one of the party was recognized by Warden Smith or any of his associates, and no one here has the slightest idea of their identities. It was even suggested at first, as already told, that they might have been friends of Frank who, aroused to his continued danger, even in prison, by the attack on him last month, had determined to release him.

Little credence was given to this belief, however, as Frank was not regarded as having enough or the kind of friends to do such a thing as was done a few hours back. It is feared that Frank may already be dead, or, if not, that his captors are merely carrying him to a place where his lynching may have been predetermined.

Little belief is felt here that he will be seen again alive, and the searchers who left here started as much with the idea of finding his body as of rescuing Frank.

Covered Guards with Pistols.

The mob was orderly, but worked with quick precision. Eight automobiles took the men to within a short distance of the prison. First all wires from the prison and all except one from Milledgeville were cut.

Five men went to the house of J. T. Smith, the Warden, covered him with pistols, and stood guard over him. Other men went to the house of J. M. Burke, Superintendent of the prison, and held him under cover of their guns.

Practically every other member of the mob then rushed to the stockade gate nearest the dormitory where Frank was being housed. Only yesterday did the physicians discharge him from the hospital, where he had been since being murderously assaulted in the dormitory.

Quick, Silent Kidnappers.

As on the night Frank was attacked, only two guards were on duty. The mob quickly overpowered Chief Night Guard Hester and the other man on duty, proceeded to the dormitory, and within a few minutes seized Frank and rushed him back to the automobiles.

Those who had been holding Smith and Burke left as soon as Frank was brought out and joined their fellows.

The automobiles were then started in the direction of Eatonton. Nothing more had been heard of them hours after they left.

Only one member of that part of the mob that went to the dormitory talked except for the remark quoted. He gave the commands to the guards, and these were backed up by the arms of the other members of the mob.

In taking the road in the direction of Eatonton the kidnappers would be going almost as straight as possible toward Marietta, which is about 110 miles northwest of Milledgeville.

Didn't Pass Through Eatonton.

EATONTON, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 17.—The party which took Leo M. Frank from the State Prison farm tonight had not passed through here up to 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Sheriff's Posses Ordered Out.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Sheriff's posses have been ordered out in all counties surrounding Baldwin County, in which Milledgeville is located, in an effort to find Frank and the party which took him.

FRANK WOUNDED AND WEAK.

Had Not Recovered from Fellow-Convict's Attack—His Many Trials.

Leo M. Frank was only just recovering from an attempt to kill him, which was made on July 17 by William Creen, a fellow convict at the Prison Farm at Milledgeville, who cut Frank's throat with a prison-made butcher knife. The young life prisoner was in a weakened condition, for the excessive heat had retarded his recovery, and two weeks ago his head was encased in surgical braces so as to prevent the stitches on the left side of the neck from tearing out.

He was taken to the prison farm on June 20, the day before Governor Slaton commuted his death sentence to one of life imprisonment for the murder of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old factory girl of Atlanta.

From the time of Frank's arrest on April 29, 1913, three days after the murder of the little girl, the populace of Georgia seemed to be greatly aroused against the young factory manager. All sorts of stories, calculated to reveal Frank as a brute, were circulated and public sentiment was so strongly stirred against him following his indictment on July 28, 1913, and the beginning of his trial on the 22d of the next month, that Frank was kept out of the court room when he was convicted and sentenced on Aug. 26.

Then began a fight to save Frank's life which lasted until Governor Slaton announced his commutation, an act which brought threats against the Governor's life and caused him to proclaim martial law about his country home near Atlanta and call out the militia to protect him.

On Oct. 31, 1913, a motion for a new trial was brought. Counsel for Frank made a hard fight, but the motion was denied. Thereupon they carried the case to the State Supreme Court, asking for a new trial. On Feb. 17, 1914, this motion also was denied, and eighteen days later Frank was again sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Instantly a new motion for a retrial was made, and again, on May 5, this was denied.

Every resource of the State courts had then been tried unsuccessfully, and counsel for Frank turned to the United States Supreme Court for aid. They made an appeal on the question of a writ of error, and after long arguments on both sides, the court decreed that no such writ lay and left Frank's death sentence still operative.

A way yet remained open, and Frank's lawyers took it. On Dec. 28, 1914, they appealed to Justice Lamar, who granted them a hearing on the writ of error. On Feb. 26 of this year the Supreme Court heard Louis Marshall in a final argument to save Frank's life. The case was considered until April 19, when the court declined to issue the writ, and on May 10 Frank, for the third time, was sentenced to death.

His lawyers then arranged for an appeal to the State Prison Board. Petitions were circulated throughout the country, and thousands of petitions were signed. Private appeals were telegraphed and written to Georgia's Chief Executive. Newspapers throughout the country called on Georgia to free itself from a species of hysteria which seemed to grip the State, and to give Frank justice. Prominent lawyers analyzed the testimony and wrote articles, tending to show how the evidence, so far from convicting Frank, seemed to fix the guilt on Jim Conley, the negro, whose testimony was the chief factor in the evidence against Frank. But on June 9 the State Prison Board declined to act.

Appeal to Slaton Saves Him.

There remained then the sole hope of an appeal to the mercy of Governor Slaton. The Governor practically held a new trial. Attorneys for the State and for Frank went over the testimony, analyzing it, and devoping its strong points from their opposite viewpoints. This took several days and then the Governor went into retirement. He emerged on June 21 with the announcement that Frank should not die. He said that he felt that there was a doubt of his guilt and that, feeling thus, he could not see the death sentence carried out.

Frank was even then at the State Prison Farm. He had been assigned to light work around the Dormitory, where he would be more closely under the eyes of the officials, for Frank was not on good terms with other inmates of the prison. There, too, apparently the prejudice had extended, and officials kept a close watch over him, although they did not think that he would be attacked.

It was in this dormitory that Frank was attacked on July 17. It is a large room, occupied at night by all the inmates of the farm. Until 8 P. M. the prisoners were allowed the freedom of this room, but thereafter none could move without the permission of a keeper. The attack on Frank was so sudden that no guard could interfere.

Green drew a knife from his clothing, sprang behind Frank, and slashed him across the throat. The jugular vein was severed, and Frank's head was nearly cut off, but the windpipe and spinal cord were not cut. The lights were out, but at Frank's scream they flashed on and Green was disclosed, trying to make his way back to bed. Frank did not lose consciousness. To the first to bend over him he remarked:

"I guess they've got me."

Then he was placed on the operating table and efforts were begun to save his life. Creen expressed sorrow after he had been captured. He said:

"At the moment I thought I was doing right. Now I am sorry because of the criticism, which I realize this will bring on Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him. He had confidence in me and I violated that confidence."

It was two or three days after this before Frank was declared to be out of danger of death from his wound.

PASTOR IN MARRIAGE PACT.

E. P. Graves of Brooklyn Files Common Law Agreement in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

MONROE, Wis., Aug. 16.—Edward P. Graves of Brooklyn and Mrs. Louisa Austin of this city filed a common law marriage agreement with the Register of Deeds of this County, which, under the laws of this State, makes them man and wife without the formality of a marriage ceremony.

Mr. Graves is pastor of the Adventist Church at Monticello and Brooklyn, and Mrs. Austin, widow of H. G. Austin, is well known in this city.

FRENCH PRIZE COURT CONFISCATES THE DACIA

Finds German Ship's Transfer to American Registry "Tainted With Fraud."

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The decision of the Prize Court in the case of the former German steamer Dacia, which obtained American registry in January and was seized by a French cruiser while bound, with cargo, for Bremen, with cotton, was made public today.

The Court finds no proof that the transfer of registry was not made to save the ship from risk of capture in accordance with the laws of war, but that on the contrary, the ship, under her new flag, was making a voyage for which she had been loaded while still under an enemy flag. Therefore the Court finds the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and orders the steamer confiscated as a prize.

The American-owned cotton cargo of the Dacia has been partly paid for by the French Government through the French Ambassador at Washington.

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PRIMARIES TO PICK DELANY'S SUCCESSOR

Gov. Whitman Not to Select the Man to Fill Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

MANY EAGER REPUBLICANS

The Lawyer Who Wins at Primaries Will Receive Appointment to Serve Until Jan. 1.

Because of the rush of applicants for the place of Supreme Court Justice to succeed the late John J. Delany, Governor Whitman, it was learned yesterday, has decided to make no appointment until after the primaries next month. Then the Governor will appoint the candidate who obtains the Republican nomination. The Governor decided upon this, it was said, after a conference with Republican leaders here who told him that many prominent Republican lawyers were anxious to get the appointment and were using strong pressure upon them to get them to intercede with the Governor. Others have gone to the Governor direct.

The leaders advised the Governor that the situation was delicate, as it would not do to offend any of the candidates and it was a difficult matter to make a selection. The matter was put up to County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, but he could find no way out. Then some one thought of the plan to let the candidates try for the position at the primaries, the one nominated to be appointed by the Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Justice Delany, and then, if elected in November, to continue on the bench for the full term.

The successful candidate at the primaries will, by this plan, serve at least three months. The salary is $17,500 a year.

Among those who have been working hard for the appointment are Abram S. Gilbert, counsel to the Sheriff; Charles O. Maas, Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association; J. Van Vechten Olcott, former Congressman; Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel, Frederick Spiegelberg, Municipal Court Justice; John R. Davies, Charles E. Rushmore, and Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Bostwick.

Samuel H. Ordway was a candidate, but it was said yesterday that he had dropped out of the race. The Bronx Republicans are anxious to have the appointment go there, and William W. Niles will enter the contest at the primaries. Designations may be filed between Aug. 27 and Sept. 7, and by that time it is expected that many more candidates will be entered from the two boroughs.

Five other Supreme Court Justices will be voted for this year. The terms of John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum expire this year, and a movement has been started to have them renominated on a non-partisan ticket. The term of Justice A. Blanchard, Republican, also expires in December, as he will have reached the age limit at that time.

The terms of Francis B. Delehanty and Clarence J. Shearn, who were appointed by Governor Glynn to fill unexpired terms, will also terminate this year. Whether or not there is to be fusion on the Supreme Court Justiceships, will not be determined until the leaders of the various parties have gone over the situation.

JUSTICE DAVIS RECOVERING.

He Had Been In Serious Condition from Typhoid Fever.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever ever since starting on his vacation this Summer, was reported yesterday at his country home in Amagansett, Long Island, to be out of danger and to be rapidly recovering. It was not generally known that he was in a serious condition, except among his intimate friends.

Justice Davis has long been prominent in the civic affairs in this city. He succeeded Elbridge T. Gerry as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, from which he resigned when elected to the bench. Previously he was District Attorney. His city home is at 194 Lenox Avenue.

YUAN NOW PLANS TO BE EMPEROR

Continued from Page 1.

throughout the country, which is thought unlikely because the press is largely controlled by the Government and the people are apparently willing to accept any Government which will give them a period of peace.

Yuan Was Recalled in 1911.

When Yuan Shih-kai was recalled, on Oct. 28, 1911, from the estates in Honan, where he had been living in obscurity and something like disgrace for nearly three years, and made Commander in Chief of the imperial forces operating against the rebels, there were not wanting prophets, that he was on the way to supersede the Son of Heaven. Only two or three weeks had passed since the smoldering revolt in the southern provinces had suddenly assumed dangerous proportions, but already it was apparent that the Manch Dynasty would have to make enormous concessions if it would save itself at all. On the other hand, people who knew China were convinced that the American ideas of the radical revolutionaries of the South were far too advanced, indeed too alien altogether, for the Chinese people to accept. Yuan Shih-kai, known as an efficient official, a moderate progressive, a man in whom foreigners had the utmost confidence, seemed to be the ideal moderator of differences, but people acquainted with the situation were predicting even then that Yuan would be the chief gainer out of the troubles of the Celestial Kingdom.

For several years radicals, visionaries, anarchists of all sorts, who abounded in the South, had been planning a republican revolt. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, their leader, had won much interest and some support in the United States. When the rebellion, after many preliminary disturbances, finally set in in earnest in the Autumn of 1911 it gained enormous headway and before long it became evident that Yuan was the only man who could stop it. Born of a family of minor officials, one of the few Chinese in a government of Manchus, an indifferent scholar in a country where learning was almost everything in official life, he had risen to great eminence by caution and finesse, by organizing a small but efficient army—the only efficient army in China—and by making things come to him rather than going after them. A partisan of the Dowager Empress Tsi An, through whom he first rose to international fame, he was dismissed from his offices shortly after her death and that of the Emperor Kuang-Hsu in November, 1908, and allowed to retire to his country estates "on account of his rheumatism."

When the Manchus called on him to save them in 1911 he said at first that his leg was not well enough; but after he had put the Manchus off three or four times he finally allowed himself to be appointed Commander in Chief, then Premier. There were negotiations, while fighting was going on, in which the Manchus lost ground; Sun Yat-sen was elected Provisional President of the Chinese Republic on Dec. 29, 1911, and for a time it looked as if China would split into two nations—the radical South a republic under Sun Yat-sen, and the moderate North a limited monarchy with Yuan as the real power. But sentiment was with the revolution; little by little the Manchus yielded, and on Feb. 12, 1912, the imperial dynasty withdrew and the great Republic of China came into existence.

The next day Yuan, who had been made a Marquis not long before, was proclaimed "Fully Empowered Organizer of the Republic of China." Again there was the divided authority, with Sun Yat-sen, leader of the radical South. Sun shortly resigned, but Yuan protested his reluctance to take the presidency. He had done enough for his country, he said. Nevertheless there was instance; and despite an untimely outbreak of rioting in March, when Yuan's army sacked a large part of Peking, he was elected provisional president of the republic.

Progress Toward Monarchy.

Since then Yuan's gradual progression toward monarchy has paralleled to a considerable extent that of Napoleon. Always there was in his favor the fact that such trained troops as China had were loyal to him, as well as the circumstances that foreigners did have confidence in his ability and safety, that the great mass of the people understood nothing of what the doctrinaires like Sun Yat-sen had been preaching, and would not have cared for it if they could, and that in crises everybody turned to him and offered him anything he wanted. Yuan began to rule much like a military despot. China got some loans with difficulty and tried to get more. There were constant difficulties with foreign powers. In May of 1913 the republic was recognized by the United States, Brazil, and Mexico; and shortly afterward Parliament, which had assembled in April, adopted a somewhat reactionary constitution, which was still republican.

That Summer there were further revolts in the south, where the radicals who had started the revolution found that Yuan, the conservatives, and the northerners had taken it away from them in order to play with it themselves. Sun Yat-sen supported the risings, but in August was compelled to fly to Japan, where he has remained ever since, failing to rise to the President's offer of a pardon last Winter On Oct. 6, 1913, Yuan was elected President for a term of five years by the Parliament, and less than a month later expelled the opposition party, which had more than a third of the membership of the Legislature. Before the end of the year there was talk of doing away with Parliament altogether.

Restored Worship of Confucius.

Early in the next year Yuan took two steps tending strongly toward monarchy—he abolished the district councils and restored the old worship of Heaven and Confucius, the President in the ceremonial robes hallowed by the custom of 3,000 years taking the place of the Emperor as worshipper on behalf of the State.

The Spring and Summer of 1914 saw more internal dissensions, with White Wolf and other bandits ravaging whole provinces, and Yuan little by little gaining in power.

Last Winter there began the encroachments of Japan, which power made extraordinary demands on China, and though the Chinese escaped the worst of them their humiliation was bitter. During the negotiations there were other revolts in the south, and the Japanese were accused not only of instigating them but of furnishing leaders for them.

Early in the year it was reported that Yuan was to become President for ten years, with the possibility of the extension of his term to life. With the radical leaders mostly banished, with many of them, after having been called to Peking for conferences, executed by Yuan's orders, with China humiliated by the Japanese, and obviously needing a strong central government which should derive as much authority as possible from religious and sentimental sanctions, there have been many predictions of late that it was only a question of time until Yuan would supersede the Manchus and become the first Chinese Emperor who has ruled China since the early part of the seventeenth century.

REINSCH GOES TO WASHINGTON

Minister to China Called to Confer on Yuan's Reported Intentions.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 16.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Minister to China, who is in this country on leave, has been summoned to Washington and started for the capital this evening. It is presumed that he has been called to confer with the State Department on the reported intention of President Yuan Shih-kai to proclaim himself Emperor.

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3,000 Remnants of Washable Dress Fabrics—formerly 12½c, 15c and 19c; at, a yd..... 8c
50c Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine—black and colors; at, a yd..... 34c
Women's 98c Leather Hand Bags—at..... 79c
$11 "Panama Special" Traveling Trunks—at... $7.95
$5.95 Genuine Cowhide "Oxford" Traveling Bag—at..... $3.95
Men's $3 to $4 "Kingly" Trousers—Worsteds, Cassimeres and All-Wool Blue Serges. Trousers for business and dress occasions; all sizes; at..... $2
Men's $16.50 to $20 Suits—popular models in a wealth of choice materials, including popular Cassimeres, Worsteds and Fancy Mixtures. The tailoring is faultless; every suit beautifully finished; half or full lined. All sizes for men and youths; at.. $13.95
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FIREMEN RESCUED BY A DOG MASCOT

Capt. Ricketts's Pet Plunges Into Stifling Smoke and Finds Senseless Master.

RUBBER FUMES STIFLE MEN

Animal Violates the Rules and Goes to His Owner's Aid When Human Chain Fails.

Spot, a Dalmatian, the property of Captain George F. Ricketts of Truck Company 35 and the mascot of the company, sat on the curb opposite the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company garage and repair shop at 622-640 West Fifty-seventh Street at 10:30 o'clock last night and panted, his red tongue lolling low out of his mouth. He had led the three big grays of Thirty-five a lively chase down Amsterdam Avenue from Sixty-third Street, where the quarters of his company are, and he was winded. Besides Captain Ricketts stood in plain view of Spot talking to Chief Kenlon, and the flames and smoke that poured from the top floor windows of the four-story brick garage didn't worry the fire dog at all.

From the building firemen were staggering, exhausted and almost overcome by the vile odor of burning rubber, for the blaze started in the store room and machine shop on the top floor, and the men, unable to face the smoke except for short periods, were working in relays. Those that emerged almost momentarily from the building fell on the sidewalk gasping for breath. Some tumbled over and remained senseless till Dr. Archer or brother firemen, gave them the first aid and brought them back to consciousness, presently to enter the building for another try on the smoke-filled fourth floor.

Because his men were dropping on all sides, Chief Kenlon turned in a second alarm for a blaze of which the men and apparatus responding to a single alarm would ordinarily have made short work, and as others followed their fellows from the building, choking, gasping, and helpless, the Chief turned to Ricketts with the order:

"Get in there and stop that."

With axes swinging ready in their hands Ricketts with Firemen John Kelly, Thomas O'Toole, and Harry Gardiner of his company, sprang into the doorway and started up the stairs for the top floor. From across the street Spot watched them nervously. He rose and ran eagerly back and forth. He whined softly to himself, one eye cocked wisely at Kenlon. It is a law of the fire department that mascots shall not mount above the ground floor of a building. In the smoke they might trip a man when to fall might mean to die. No fireman knew the rule better than Spot, who, a dozen times, had been kicked down stairs when he tried to follow his master, but last night Spot watched his chance.

Not a fireman's eye was on him as he dashed across the street for the doorway into which Ricketts had disappeared, but a man in a Palm Beach suit grabbed at his collar, intent on keeping him from the building. Spot whirled, snarling, and the man drew back. The dog bounded into the door.

Inside Spot ran ahead noiselessly. He passed men of Engine Companies 23 and 40, dragging lines of hose into the building, or staggering down for air after a brief session on the fourth floor. Not one saw him in the darkness. Not one heard him, for Spot did not even whine. He had been kicked down stairs too often.

Up one, then another, and finally a third flight ran the dog, and there he came out on the fourth floor. The place was black with smoke. Even the flames scarcely lighted it, for the rubber in the storeroom smoldered instead of blazing and gave off clouds of pungent smoke.

There Captain Ricketts and his men had found that the worst of the smoke came from a small inclosure, a room built within the big machine room that covered the whole floor. It was there that rubber tires and old rubbish were stored, and it was from there that the suffocating smoke came. There was one way to stop it—to break an opening in either side of this closed room, create a draft and let the nozzlemen in with their lines of hose. Ricketts sprang at a door with upraised axe. Kelly, O'Toole, and Gardiner added their blows, and, as the door crashed in, the four men burst into the smaller room.

A blast of smoke, more sickening and overpowering than any they had encountered met them. They staggered back, but only for long enough to catch half of a breath of smoke-filled air. They they pushed in again. Ahead of him Kelly could feel Ricketts' back as the Captain strove for the opposite side of the room. And then his fingers clutched vainly and closed over nothing. Ricketts was not there.

Kelly groped blindly. Ricketts was down. Already Kelly and the others were feeling the effects. In another moment they, too, would give way. Still they groped eagerly but unsuccessfully. And then Spot brushed passed them. They heard him whine with whines that were like sobs, and then they heard him bark, barks that signalized to them that he had found his master.

The dog's voice rose ceaselessly till Kelly, following it, stumbled over Ricketts, grabbed him up and staggered with him out into the main room. O'Toole and Gardiner, helping to bear the load of their unconscious Captain, dropped with them when Kelly collapsed at last and an instant later the men of Rescue Squad No. 1, smoke eaters, chosen for their wonderful vitality, came on them, gathered in the four and rushed them down stairs to the sidewalk.

Behind them bounded Spot. His bark might have been hoarse, but he was still barking when he struck the sidewalk, and those who expected to see Spot keel over from the smoke were amazed instead to see him spring for a man in a Palm Beach suit. It wasn't the same man, but Spot was too hurried to make sure, and it wasn't until half a dozen firemen grabbed him that the Palm Beach suited man dared to stop running, and he was well out of the fire lines then.

Dr. Archer resusciated Kelly and the others, but he sent Ricketts to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said that he would recover, though he was badly hurt from the smoke he had inhaled.

His work had stopped the worst of the smoke, though, and by 11 o'clock other firemen had got the blaze under control. It was confined to the fourth floor, with the small damage of about $2,500, though there were 700 taxicabs stored in the three floors below and in a two-story building adjoining on the east was a 500 gallon tank of gasoline. This was never in danger, according to the firemen, however.

How the blaze started is not known, but it is supposed it was due to spontaneous combustion among the rubbish of the storeroom. Superintendent Bernard De Corse discovered it and turned in the first alarm.

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EVERY yard of Pussy Willow is autographed by the Author. Our Label is our pledge of two seasons' satisfying wear.

SILVER HARMLESS SILKS

See the stamp on the selvage; —the label in the garment.

SILVER STOLEN BY BUTLER.

Caught While Trying to Pawn Palmer's Family Plate.

August Miller, for many years a butler for Francis F. Palmer of 19 East Seventy-third Street, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Palmer & Co., 40 Wall Street, was arrested last evening while trying to pawn $1,500 worth of the Palmer family plate at 1,137 Second Avenue. Miller entered the pawnshop at 6 o'clock, carrying a suit case filled with the silver and cut glass. When the pawnbroker saw that most of the articles were engraved with the initials "F. F. P.," he detained Miller and notified the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

When confronted by Detectives Mancini and Skelly the butler first insisted that he had a right to pawn the silverware, but he finally confessed he had stolen it from the country home of his employer, "The Alden," at Port Chester, N. Y., where he had been in charge of the house since the family left for the White Mountains on last Wednesday.

"I wanted to get a little ready money on account of the illness and death of my wife," Miller told the police. "I couldn't get in touch with Mr. Palmer, and as some of my creditors were pressing me for money, I intended to pawn the silverware for a few days and redeem it when I collected the money on my wife's insurance policy. She died ten days ago."

When the detectives searched Miller's clothing at the bureau, where the stolen silver was taken, they found checks for eight trunks, but refused to say where the butler had checked them. They will be searched today. Miller admitted that he began pawning articles on Aug. 7, taken from the Palmer home. He gave his address as 142 Clark Street, Portchester. The police believe that Miller had planned to return to his home in Sweden.

George Q. Palmer, brother of Francis F. Palmer, who lives at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, and their father, Nicholas F. Palmer, whose city residence is at 922 Fifth Avenue, all have their separate Summer residences on the estate of more than 500 acres at Port Chester. When George Q. Palmer was notified of the robbery by a reporter for THE TIMES, he was unwilling to believe that Miller could have been the robber until he had made an investigation at the home of his brother. After he had been to the house, he said he had been unable to find the day watchman.

"There have been both day and night watchmen at my brother's country house since the family went away. The night watchman denies that Miller entered the house today. Miller had a key of the house, but since the death of his wife he had roomed in the garage. I found my brother's safe locked, so I cannot tell whether anything was taken from it. I suppose Miller went in and helped himself to whatever he could find most conveniently. I cannot tell what has been taken.

"It is foolish for Miller to say he needed money because of the death of his wife. My brother paid the expenses of Mrs. Miller in the hospital, and also, I believe, paid her burial expenses."

Miller is 43 years old. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court today on the charge of grand larceny.

ARREST WOMAN FOR ARSON.

Widow of Dr. H. A. Hackeling Accused by Fire Marshal.

Mrs. Johanna Hackeling, 58 years old, widow of Dr. Herman A. Hackeling, who died five years ago, was arrested in her home at 615 West 143d Street late last night on complaint of Fire Marshal Brophy, charged with arson.

At 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon the janitor found a fire in her apartment on the sixth floor, and the police of the West 152d Street police station and the Fire Marshal's Office began an investigation, which resulted in her arrest. The damage was slight.

Countess Castelvechio Explains.

According to a letter received by THE TIMES from the Countess Castelvechio, she is not the Chairman of the benefit for Italian war sufferers which is to be given on Aug. 26, as announced Sunday. The Countess attended one meeting as Secretary, but has had nothing to do with the benefit since.

KEPPLER ASSESSES MEN IN NAVY YARD

Government Machinists Must Pay to Support Strikes on Munition Plants.

LEADER DENIES HE IS "K."

Washington Navy Yard Machinists Make an Appeal to President Wilson for More Pay.

Vice President J. J. Keppler of the Machinists' Union, at a meeting of executive officers last night, declared that strikes would be called in the war munition plants in this city one after another, and that he would be here for a week to see that the action didn't lag.

The executive officers declared for an extension of the strike here and started measures for financing further hostilities, and took action in favor of calling out the men in several local machine shops before the week was over.

Keppler, who organized the Bridgeport strike, was the principal speaker at the meeting and took an active part in arranging the fighting measures that were adopted. The German propagandist disclosures in The World, with the imputation that machinist strikes on plants where war materials were being manufactured might be connected with the propaganda plans, were discussed vigorously. The "K" mentioned in the World articles as a labor leader implicated in the propaganda, was thought by some to be Keppler. The meeting passed a resolution expressing thorough confidence in him and repudiating all those ascribing ulterior motives to him.

After the meeting Mr. Keppler was asked by reporters whether he thought he was the "K" referred to and what he had to say about it.

"I have nothing to say about that," replied Keppler, "because I am not guilty and know nothing about it. But let The World or any newspaper instead of 'K' print 'Keppler' and I will have something to say. We are going right at this strike as if nothing had happened, and we cannot be bothered with unimportant matters. We are only interested in the eight-hour day, and if the employers will grant that, all the money the Kaiser could pour in here would not make a strike."

"This meeting was unanimous for the continuance of the eight-hour demand. We will carry it into all the shops, whether they are manufacturing war munitions or not, particularly the National Metal Trades shops, of which the Garvin plant is one.

"We passed a resolution tonight calling for an assessment of 50 cents a week on all members, which includes those at the Navy Yard, for financing and organizing purposes. These funds will be used also to pay the pickets at the Garvin shops, some of whom will not be entitled to the ordinary union benefits.

"We have decided before the week is over to call out a few shops where the employers refuse to grant our demands," continued Keppler. "The members are of the opinion that all the munitions work is on sub-contract, because the real contractor is J. P. Morgan. The International is putting more organizers into this field, and I will stay here a week at least, except for Thursday, when I will be in Washington."

Keppler said the eighteen locals of the New York district were represented at the meeting last night, in addition to the men at the Navy Yard.

The resolutions said in part:

"We pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the eight-hour work day, with higher wages and other necessary better conditions, and we pledge ourselves to finance the movement for the eight-hour day and that we need none or do we desire any financial assistance from any underhand source, and as we were always able to finance any movement for better conditions, we are satisfied that we can do so now; be it further

"Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in International Vice President J. J. Keppler, and we will follow where he may lead to secure the eight-hour day and higher wages, as well as other fair conditions, and we repudiate and despise all those, whoever they may be, who are engaged in the contemptible attempt of attributing—by insinuation—ulterior motives in his splendid effort to secure the eight-hour day."

THREE MISSING FROM HOME.

Police Are Asked to Look for Two Men and a Boy.

The police yesterday were asked to aid in the search for two men and a boy who are missing from their homes.

Louis M. Reinasch, 48 years old, of 525 West 113th Street, has been missing since last Thursday. He was Secretary of the Independence Democratic Club of 137 West Forty-first Street. Mrs. Reinasch told the police last night that her husband disappeared a year ago, and returned home after wandering about the streets for two days.

John Bryant disappeared from his home at 101 East 120th Street on Aug. 3. He is 52 years old.

The child missing is Joseph Biechner, 9 years old, of 502 West Forty-seventh Street. The police received a description of the boy, but no further information.

WOMAN DENOUNCES FRIEND AS 'RIPPER'

Continued from Page 1.

Jones, as a night watchman. Both the woman and the man worked at the school until the second week in April, when they left their positions; but they did not leave the city, for, some weeks later, some time in May, as well as the authorities at the school can remember, they came to the school begging money, saying that they had been unable to obtain work and were hungry.

Thus the fact that the man and woman were in New York and probably living not far from where the two children were murdered on the nights of the murders seems established. As the training school is associated with Bellevue Hospital, they might naturally have thought they were working for the hospital.

Jones has emphatically denied the story told by the woman, but, according to Detective Lieut. Herman Pohler of the Baltimore Police force, he has failed to give a clear account of his movements since any date prior to the death of the Conway girl. At first, the police say, he merely laughed when told of what the woman had said and refused to talk, but later he made a pretense of answering Lieutenant Pohler's questions. He stopped talking, however, when the detective tripped him in a number of misstatements.

Jones is Evasive.

"You are lying to me," Pohler said he told the man. "Why do you do that? If you have nothing to conceal, why do you lie?"

"It's none of your business," Jones answered, according to Pohler.

The only question which Jones would answer satisfactorily, the police say, was one regarding his race. He told the police that his father was a Frenchman and his mother an Indian squaw, and the police believe this because of the appearance of the man and his known antecedents.

While Jones was denying his former companion's story, she, in the opinion of the police, was strengthening it by repeating it without change to Mrs. Randolph, a police matron. Later Captain Santry told the story to Robert D. Carter, Marshall of Police, in the presence of the woman, who, according to the police, endorsed all of the Captain's statements except in a few minor points on which she corrected him.

The woman said that her knowledge of the man's crime had tormented her for months and that when she found herself arrested and in the presence of the police, she was impelled to tell what she knew, but she insisted that she still loved the man whom she accused.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Rose Dyson, who conducts a boarding house at 117 West Barre Street, told a reporter she had heard Grace Elliott refer to the man Jones as "Ripper."

"The couple were here for almost two weeks," said Mrs. Dyson, "and were quiet and orderly, with the exception of last Friday night, when they became involved in a quarrel in their room. Their voices were raised, and I heard the woman say:

"'Well, there will not be any Mrs. Jones from now on.' Later I heard her refer to him as 'Ripper.' During the time they were here Jones was working in a shipyard as a painter, and the woman was employed at a tobacco factory."

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS SHOW.

Manufacturers Will Tell of Progress Here Since War Started.

The first public exposition of the work and products of the chemical industries of the United States will take place in the week beginning Sept. 20, at the Grand Central Palace. Since war conditions have practically eliminated access to the foreign markets for dyes and dyestuffs, important developments have resulted in the industries, and there is unusual interest in the forthcoming exhibit and conference, both from the scientific and trade standpoints. In the announcement of the exposition it is asserted that this country leads the world in essential raw materials, such as coal, petroleum, sulphur, and iron, and manufacturers are becoming more convinced that they are absolutely independent of foreign countries. Fifteen speakers will tell how American manufacturers have progressed since the war started.

The Advisory Committee of the exposition includes Raymond F. Bacon, Director of the Mellon Institute; Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society; Henry B. Faber, A. D. Little, R. P. Perry, William Cooper Proctor, E. F. Roeber, editor of The Metallurgical and Chemical Journal; George D. Rosengarten, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; T. B. Wagner, Utley Wedge of the Tennessee Copper Company, Charles Roth, and Adrian Nagelvoort.

The Meal Question At the Standish Arms

THE average hotel is a place which you leave when you want something to eat—but Standish Arms tenants prefer to eat at the Standish Arms.

This is because Standish Arms cooking is done according to home standards and is not simply a poor attempt to live up to superficial French phrases.

Wholesome, palatable, intelligently prepared food, and a variety sufficient to interest but not embarrass the choice—that is the Standish Arms cuisine!

Within fifteen minutes from Broadway on the Brooklyn side of the river. 1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms with 2 baths, or larger suites furnished and unfurnished, from October 1st. And the cost is 40% less than Manhattan prices.

American or European Plan.

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In This Sale Your Dollar Is Usually Worth $2 and Often $3.

This is by all odds the GREATEST opportunity for men to save money on their STAPLE need that GIMBELS offer during the entire store year. It is eagerly watched for by those who know that they can now secure our regular stocks, of unquestioned quality, for ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF the usual outlay. Suggestions follow:—

Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, for $15

Chesterfields, ¾ length. Plain or silk-faced lapels. Black, three shades of gray and some homespun effects. Sizes 33 to 48.

Men's Fine $32 to $45 Suits, for $19.50

All our very finest suits, without reservation. Silk and mohair quarter, half and three-quarter linings. Sizes 32 to 48.

Men's Fine $22 to $27.50 Suits, for $14

A really wonderful showing of the best models, fabrics and colors. Three-piece suits. Silk and mohair lining. All sizes.

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$15 Silk Suits, 6.50
$10 Palm Beach Suits, $5
$8 Palm Beach Suits, $3.75
$15 Mohair Suits, $9.50
$10 Sport Coats, $6.50
$10 Flannel Trousers, $5
$5 Flannel Trousers, $3.75
25 Silk Dusters, $13.50

$35 Norfolk Suits, $19.50
$30 Overcoats, $18.50
$45 Overcoats, $29.50
$6 Trousers for $3
$30 Sack Suits, $16.50
$42 Dress Suits, $29.50
$35 Dinner Suits, $26.50
$40 Cutaway Suits, $26.50

Chauffeurs' $30 Suits, $19.50
$2.50 Khaki Trousers, $1.35
$6 Mohair Dusters, $3.50
$5 Linen Dusters, $3
$7 to $9 Trousers, $4.50
$5 & $6 Trousers, $3
$12 to $40 Raincoats, $6.50 to $21.50

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Boys' Norfolk extra Knickerbocker Suits in mixture. Made in patch pocket model and yoke with pleats. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

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Fourth Floor

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Reports of all authorities, including the Board of Health, show that properly filtered Croton water is the best drinking water obtainable in Greater New York. Even unfiltered Croton water is better than much of the bottled spring water sold in this city.

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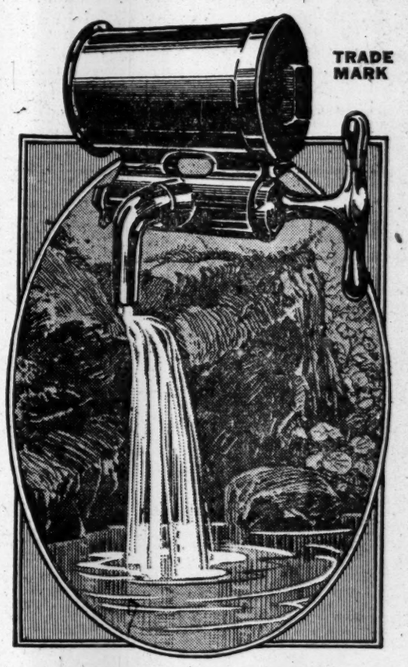

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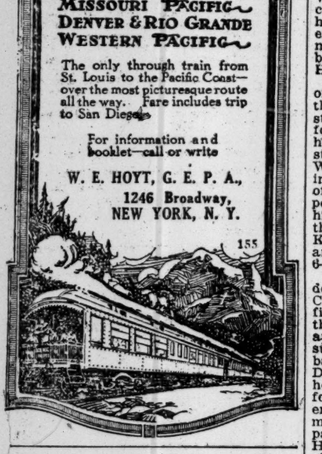

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TENNIS STARS AT NEWPORT—GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING RECORDS—SARATOGA RACES

TENNIS STARS ON NEWPORT COURTS

McLoughlin and Williams Win Their Matches Easily—Dawson Beaten by Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Even with the greatest wielders of the tennis racquet in action, there was an air of solemnity about the starting of the special tournament which replaces the historic "all comers" today. Maurice E. McLoughlin performed in his best fashion. It was the same with R. Norris Williams, 2d, the young holder of the national title. Such able veterans as Frederick B. Alexander, Wallace F. Johnson, players who have held places on the Davis Cup teams, along with Irving C. Wright, G. Colket Caner of the Harvard team, Nathaniel W. Niles, Frederick C. Inman, and others won in their most approved manner. Through it all the ghosts of the great battles of thirty-four years of the "all comers" stalked, compelling the remembrance that the conquest for the crown of the courts had passed to another realm, and that after all the tournament was to be the stiffest sort of a preliminary series to the deciding of the national championship, and in that lay its interest and its merit.

The Casino inclosure had put on its accustomed gala trappings, with the playing surfaces groomed as never before, and the big stands encircling the main court. It was the setting for the crowning of the king of the "all comers," only the crown and the sceptre were missing, so that in the heat of a day tropical to a degree the crowd deserted the stands to seek the cooler precincts of the theatre building veranda and the shade under the trees, from which it watched Alexander use his splendid tactical skill to defeat a stripling, the young Sydney Thayer, Philadelphia's interscholastic winner, at 6—3, 6—4. From the same place of vantage it thrilled as McLoughlin brought out his most powerful artillery. Not that the artillery was needed, but the California comet was in his most resourceful mood, and he tuned up the withering volleys, the dazzling smashes from the back of the court, and the darting tricks of cross-courting the ball against Francis Burke Roche in a way to temporarily cause the gallery to forget that he was not engaged in battling his way toward the real American laurels. For the most part McLoughlin had Roche at his mercy. On occasions Roche checked the dash of the Californian with his softened returns, so that McLoughlin, carried forward by his old-time rushes, incautiously allowed the effort for pace to get the better of him, with the result that the ball went flying far beyond the court. On the whole, it was a wonderful exhibition for the comet. He was constantly smiling over his mistakes of judgment. After such errors he usually worked up to a tremendous climax of speed, sending the ball whistling through Roche's court. He won in straight sets.

Williams displayed the finer elements of his game against Frank M. Watrous, the former Yale star always playing his strokes with a degree of confidence that foretold a titanic conflict for the finals here, for Williams and McLoughlin stand on opposite sides of the draw. Watrous used his short game effectively in the opening of the first set, bringing off passes when he had Williams out of position. With the games at 3—1 against him, Williams stiffened to his service, the same which he had used to sweep Karl Behr clear of the court last week, and finished out the match at 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

The one reversal of the day was the downfall of Ward Dawson, the young Californian, playing in the East for the first time this season. Rowland Evans, the Philadelphian, withstood Dawson's attack at the nets with surprising superiority. He met it by sliding the ball down the sides for passes that Dawson failed to intercept. Whenever he got the ball overhead, true to Californian traditions, Dawson smashed to end the rally with a finality that was mightily effective. Evans controlled his passing drives with excellent precision. He found each opening and made instant use of it for shots played with equal facility off his fore and back hand until he retired Dawson at 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Clarence J. Griffin of the California forces experienced a narrow escape at the hands of Lyle E. Mahan of the West Side Tennis Club. Mahan with his marvellous reach, scooped in some of the best passing shots by which the doughty little Griffin, runner up to McLoughlin in the exposition singles, hoped to score. He had a knack of picking out the openings that caused Griffin to shake his head, and it was only with the fading light of evening and with Mahan groggy with the fatigue of the gruelling five sets, that the Californian pulled through a winner to the score of 6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—8, 6—3. The fifty-three games marked the most terrific struggle of the day, and it was only Griffin's dogged persistence that carried him to the end.

Nineteen pairs were drawn tonight for the doubles which will start tomorrow. Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, the Eastern champions; Griffin and Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions and challengers of McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national title, and Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, Davis Cup veterans, appear among the pairs. Summary:

First Round.—F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated Sydney Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; Robert Le Roy, New York, defeated W. L. Pate, New York, 6—2, 6—2; 6—3; D. S. Walters, New Orleans, defeated D. T. Gross, Providence, 6—2, 6—4, 9—7; J. C. Thomas, Newport, defeated L. M. Thomas, Newport, by default; R. Dana, Providence, defeated Leonard Beekman, New York, by default; H. D. Harvey, Narragansett Pier, defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, by default; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Preston Gibson, Newport, 6—0, 6—4, default; G. H. Weightman, Boston, defeated F. C. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., 7—5, 6—2, 6—2; R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Thomas Potter, Newport, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. L. Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Roland Evans, Philadelphia, defeated Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, 6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—8, 6—3; R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated F. M. Watrous, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0; C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, defeated W. Rand, Newport, 9—7, 6—4, 6—1; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Francis Roche, Newport, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—Richard Stevens, Hoboken, defeated A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2, 4—1, default; I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. Capers, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; F. C. Inman, New York, defeated E. F. Torrey, Utica, by default; G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, defeated Stanley Henshaw, Providence, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; B. L. Law, Philadelphia, defeated J. S. Cushman, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

RAPID-FIRE TENNIS.

Women's Singles and Doubles Tourney Decided at Hamilton Grange.

With an early start and a late finish, the one-day "rapid-fire" women's invitation tennis tournament in singles and doubles, held on the courts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 149th Street and Convent Avenue, was completed yesterday, when Miss Gertrude Della Torre won the singles and Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard were successful in the doubles. The matches in the first and second rounds in the singles were decided in one set, while two in three ruled in the semi-final and final rounds. The doubles final was the only round which required more than one set to reach a decision. Summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Fannie Goddard, 6—2; Miss Whitney defeated Mrs. W. A. Burt, 8—6; Miss Anne Hamilton defeated Miss Alice Rath, 6—2; Miss Edith A. Baggs defeated Mrs. H. K. Smith, 6—1; Mrs. David Mills defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—3; Miss Jane Kelly defeated Miss Helen Punnett, 6—4; Miss Mildred E. Hart defeated Miss Mary Hamilton, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6—2.

Second Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Whitney, 6—0; Miss Edith A. Baggs defeated Miss Anne Hamilton, 6—0; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly, 6—0; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Mildred E. Hart, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Edith A. Baggs, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. David Mills, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. A. Humphries, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Whitney defeated Miss Mary Hamilton and Mrs. H. K. Smith, 7—5.

Second Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Miss Mildred Hart and Miss Alice Rath, 6—2; Miss Helen Punnett and Miss Whitney defeated Mrs. W. A. Burt and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—2; Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Edith A. Baggs and Miss Anne Hamilton, 6—3; Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Jane Kelly and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Fannie Goddard defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David Mills, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

WEST TO PLAY EAST.

Return Tennis Match at Forest Hills Sept. 10 and 11.

J. C. Rohlfe of San Francisco, the Secretary of the Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis Association, arranged with Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, for the holding of the Pacific Coast-Eastern team matches as a return series to the competitions held last month in California. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association will issue a sanction for the singles and doubles to be played on the courts at Forest Hills, L. I., on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 10, and 11, following the finals of the national championship tournament, which will begin Aug. 30.

Secretary Rohlfe said that Maurice E. McLoughlin would be left in charge of the team to act as its Captain. The selection of the four competing players would be decided by him on the strength the men displayed in Newport, Southampton, and national tournaments. He would have Thomas C. Bundy, William M. Johnston, Ward Dawson, and Clarence J. Griffin to pick from for the four men of the team. Myrick said that a committee would be appointed to select the Eastern team, which was likely to include R. Norris Williams, 2d, Karl H. Behr, and possibly George M. Church and Watson M. Washburn.

President Myrick called attention to the fact yesterday that on Aug. 20, the date for closing the entry list for the national tournament, the sale of seats is thrown open to everybody at the uniform price of $7 for the tournament. The $5 rate was only for early subscribers. Harry Parker, in charge of the subscriptions at his office in the Forty-second Street Building, has already reported 75 per cent. of the seats subscribed for.

The details of arranging the grounds and the clubhouse at Forest Hills will be perfected this week. About 300 members have signified their willingness to permit the use of their lockers for competitors and many have removed their belongings temporarily. The grounds will be turned over to the direction of the National Association next week.

Interclub Tennis at Block Island.

The interclub tennis tournament between the Ocean View and Mohegan Tennis Clubs of Block Island, R. I., was played last Saturday on the Ocean View courts, when the Mohegan representatives made a clean sweep. In the singles A. S. Johnston, Mohegan, defeated M. Hemstot, Ocean View, 6—2, 9—7, and C. Moore, Mohegan, won from L. Miller, Ocean View, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1. Johnston and Moore scored a straight set victory over Miller and Hemstot in the doubles, at 6—3, 6—4.

Tennis Title for Lockhorn.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Stephen Lockhorn of the Kansas City Athletic Club won the Missouri Valley tennis championship in singles here today from Selforde Stellwagen of Minneapolis, 3 sets to 1, at 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

HOON LEADS AT TRAPS.

Grant Park Introductory Prize at Chicago Goes to Iowa Shooter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Grant Park Introductory, first event of the tournament of the Interstate Association, of which the main feature is the Grand American Handicap, brought out a field of 235 trap shooters today. W. S. Hoon of Jewell, Iowa, led the field with 196 breaks; S. A. Huntley of Omaha was second with 195; William Ridley of What Cheer, Iowa, H. C. Hood of Pittsburgh, Kan., and J. E. Harke of Minneapolis were tied for third place with 194 each. Fifteen others broke 95 per cent. or better, including F. S. Tomlin of Glassboro, N. Y., who had 192 breaks.

In the professional division there were forty-five entries for the 100-target card. Four men tied at 99 breaks for high honors. They were T. A. Marshall of Chicago, Art Killam of St. Louis, W. D. Stannard of Chicago, and L. S. German of Aberdeen, Md., a former National League baseball player.

There are 804 entries to the Grand American Handicap, and Elmer E. Shaner, Manager of the tournament, looks for a possible entry list of 900 before the closing time tomorrow afternoon.

Motor Cyclist Killed in Race.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 16.—William Gerig, aged 20, was thrown thirty feet in the air in a spill in a motor cycle race yesterday and died an hour later from a fractured skull.

NEW WORLD'S TIME BY HARNESS HORSES

Lee Axworthy and William in Sensational Performances at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Lee Axworthy and William were crowned, respectively, trotting and pacing kings today after two of the most sensational match races witnessed by the harness horse enthusiasts in years.

Lee Axworthy battled through three heats before defeating Peter Volo, while William won his race with Directum I. in two straight heats.

World's records took the count as a result of the afternoon's exhibition, and Cleveland backers of the Axworthy horse, owned by the Pastime Stables here, and driven by Billy Andrews, were well rewarded for their confidence, as Peter Volo was the favorite in the auction pools. Both matches were for purses of $5,000.

In the first heat of the Axworthy-Volo contest the latter trotted the mile in 2:02, taking the world's stallion mark held by The Harvester and creating a new record for a four-year-old stallion. In the next two heats Axworthy won in 2:03¼ and 2:04¼, making an average time for a three-heat race, 2:03 0-6, a new world's record.

William, in the first heat of the pace, went around in 1:58 0-2, a new world's record for a five-year-old pacing stallion. His second heat in 2:00 was another world's stallion record, and his combined average time of 1:59½ is a world mark for a five-year-old pacer. William also smashed the local track record of 2:01¼, and paced the fastest heat of 1915.

Lee Axworthy lost the first heat of the trot by a shade. In the second Andrews rushed Axworthy out at the start, took the pole, and sent Peter Volo to a break. The latter expended so much energy closing up the gap on the back stretch that when he reached the home stretch he was spent. The third heat was easy for Axworthy.

William won his race handily, keeping the lead from the first turn in each heat, and maintaining it all the way around. The summary:

Match Race.—Trotting. Purse $5,000. Three heats.

Lee Axworthy, b. h., by Guy Axworthy, (Andrews)	2	1	
Peter Volo, br. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	1	2	2

Time—2:02; 2:03¼; 2:04¼.

Match Race.—Pacing. Purse $5,000. Heats.

William, b. h., by Abe J., (Marvin)	1	1	
Directum I., ch. h., by Directum Kelly, (Murphy)	2	2	

Time—1:58½; 2:00.

Young Balch Beats Bogey.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16.—By playing the last nine holes in par, Dewitt Balch, the Western junior champion of Cincinnati, finished two up on bogey in the Arthur Taylor memorial competition at Ekwanok Country Club this morning. The summary:

Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, handicap 2, 2 up; H. L. Edwards, Dallas G. C., 8, 1 up; N. S. Campbell, Agawam, 4, even; C. M. Clark, Sunnybrook, 6, even; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, 9, 1 down; A. L. White, Ekwanok, 8, 1 down; C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 6, 2 down; John L. Given, Baltimore, 4, 3 down; H. B. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., 14, 8 down; S. Catlin, Merion, 5, 4 down; W. O. Henderson, Arlington G. C., 6, 4 down; T. H. Knight, Philadelphia C. C., 14, 5 down; C. W. Davis, Greenwoods, 8, 6 down; H. R. Major, Spring Haven, 9, 6 down; J. P. Morgan, Dyker Meadow, 14, 6 down; G. A. Paul, Hackensack, 4, 6 down; G. Nixon, Forest Hills, 5, 6 down; F. A. Beale, Crescent, 6, 9 down.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

Golf improves billiards, says Koji Yamada, the Japanese player, who declared that his "one eye" is benefited by playing the Scottish sport. "I play golf whenever possible," said Yamada recently. He went on to explain that when he once started on golf he was loath to give it up, and that he frequently played 36 to 54 holes a day. He added that after a 54-hole day he has gone into an important billiard battle in the evening. "And the keenness of my eye on the table game was much improved by these rounds of golf." In his golf, Yamada is excellent on the putting games.

Here's a new play in the Central Association that is causing arguments among the baseball rule controversialists in the circuit: In giving a Kokuk batsman an intentional pass in a game at Waterloo Sunday, the Jay pitcher threw four balls to the first baseman instead of the catcher, and the umpire told the batter to take his base.

Some one has started comparisons between golf and baseball. Ty Cobb, says a man who knows both golf and baseball, can knock a baseball 400 feet. Jerome Travers can drive a golf ball 350 yards, or 1,050 feet, about two and a half times as far. The fan proceeds theoretically to the conclusion that Ty Cobb would have to be twice his present size were he to obtain the driving power to send a baseball from a bat as far as Jerry sends the gutta percha sphere. Cobb, continues the theorist, measures 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. To equal the golf drive he would have to be 14 feet 9 inches tall and weigh 450 pounds. He'd wear a 17½ cap instead of a 7, a 20 shoe instead of an 8, and a 57½-inch collar instead of a 15. He would have to use a bat 8 feet 4 inches long and 6½ inches thick.

ON MAXEY LONG'S RECORD.

How the Guttenberg Performance Was Timed in 1900.

Old-time followers of track and field athletics have rallied to the support of Maxey Long's record of 0:47 for a quarter-mile straightaway course, which was attacked yesterday by a San Francisco expert, who cast doubt on the performance because, he said, "it was impossible for the timers to get the flash of the starter's gun at a distance of a quarter of a mile." It may be perfectly true that a gun flash cannot be seen 440 yards off, but when Long recorded his wonderful performance the timers' watches were started at the 220-yard mark, not at the finish line. In this manner the timers were enabled to get an accurate line on the star; and run to the finish before Long breasted the tape.

When Meredith comes here for his record trial at the Guttenberg racetrack he will have the same advantages and disadvantages that Long faced in 1900. But the timers will not time from the finish mark.

VACATION TITLE GAMES.

Young Athletes of Playground 184 Win Manhattan Championship.

The athletes of Playgrounds No. 184 had no trouble in carrying off the team honors in the track and field championships of the Vacation Playgrounds of Manhattan yesterday afternoon at Crotona Field. They had almost as many athletes entered in the various events as all of the other clubs put together, and won with 86 npoits. V. P. No. 5 was second with 10 points, and V. P. No. 166 third with 8 points.

Of the seven events which composed the program V. P. No. 184 triumphed in four of them. The representatives of this organization won all three relay races. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, 90-Pound Class.—Won by J. Dundon, V. P. 5; J. Lyons, V. P. 166, second; J. Scheer, V. P. 5, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, 105-Pound Class.—Won by W. Sonson, V. P. 109; Van Nett, V. P. 5, second; J. Schiern, V. P. 184, third; Garfield, V. P. 184, fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by Smolowitz, V. P. 184; Manuis, V. P. 184, second; J. Hirskerwitz, V. P. 184, third; J. Doyle, High School of Commerce, fourth. Time—0:09.

Running Broad Jump, 105-Pound Class.—Won by L. Schwartz, V. P. 166, 13 feet 8 inches; J. Davis, V. P. 184, 13 feet 4½ inches, second; M. Kaufman, V. P. 180, 12 feet 9½ inches, third.

360-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Class.—Won by 184 team, composed of Geldgahier, Pinkowitz, Levy, and Green; High School of Commerce, second; V. P. 184 second team, third. Time—0:47 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class.—Won by V. P. 184 team, composed of Babschlin, Rubsan, Greenberg, and Lehrer; V. P. 184 second team, second. Time—1:03 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, Unlimited Class.—Won by V. P. 184 team, with Goldberg, Blumberg, Capper, and Freedman; V. P. 89 team, second. Time—1:54 2-5.

Squadron A Reds Triumph.

Fast polo play was seen in the practice game between members of Squadron A at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, in which the Reds triumphed over the White quartet by a score of 11 to 9. Goals scored by F. Strong and W. B. Boulton, Jr., in the sixth and final period decided the match in favor of the Reds. In the opening chapter Barrett scored for the Reds, while Dr. Blackwell drove the ball through the goal posts for their opponents. No goals were recorded in the second period, but in the third Strong, at No. 2 for the Reds, tallied twice. Boulton and J. S. Johnson counted for the victors in the fourth session, and Blackwell tallied once for the Whites. In the fifth period Johnson and Blackwell registered a goal apiece, and in quick succession in the sixth period scores were made by Strong, Boulton, Hunt, and Eastman. The teams lined up as follows:

Reds—No. 1, E. H. Barrett and W. B. Eaton; No. 2, F. Strong; No. 3, W. B. Boulton, Jr.; back, J. S. Johnson. Whites—No. 1, Dr. A. D. Richards; No. 2, E. C. Eastman; No. 3, Dr. Blackwell; back, L. J. Hunt. Referee, Mr. Anderson.

Change in Newport Polo Program.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Instead of playing for the Newport championship on Wednesday, as originally planned, the match at the Westchester Polo Club will be for the W. K. Thorn Memorial Cup. The game will be between the Newports and the Aiken Red Birds. The Newport team consists of R. E. Strawbridge, Jr., J. Crane, R. E. Strawbridge, and W. Goadby Loew. The Aikens will have L. Gordon, J. C. Cooley, M. Fleishman, and H. Leroy Whitney.

Six Teams for Deal Polo.

The Deal Polo Club tournament will be played on Deal Field at Oceanport, N. J., beginning next Monday and continuing to Aug. 30 inclusive. The matches will be for the Louis M. Hemingway Cups, open to teams rated at 10 goals and under, and the Strauss-Sherman Cups for teams rated at 7 goals and under. The entries received by the Polo Association include two Flying Rock teams, two Rumson, and two Deal teams, all of which are considered evenly matched.

Street Named for "Jim" Gaffney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Mayor Curley today approved the vote of the Street Commissioners to lay out and construct as a public highway and call it Gaffney Street, in honor of President Gaffney of the Braves, from Commonwealth Avenue to within forty feet of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

BONNIE TESS TAKES SARATOGA FEATURE

Star Shoot Filly and Feminist in a Drive for Kentucky Stakes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16. — The Kentucky selling stakes for two-year-old fillies, which was the feature of today's card, was won by the Quincy stable's Star Shoot filly, Bonnie Tess, in a driving finish through the last sixteenth from Mr. Cochran's Feminist. It was a race in which Jockey Joe McCahey played an important part, for right at the end he was easily the master of Lilley, who had the mount on the Cochran filly.

The racing was marked by the second disqualification of the meeting when John W. Schorr's Lindenthal, while winning the mile and a furlong race for selling platers, swerved over on J. T. Looney's The Grader and almost knocked him down. It was an unintentional but a palpable foul and Lindenthal was at once set back. The Grader, which got the purse, was run up to $1,400 and sold at that figure to D. E. McGinnis, but later Mr. McGinnis sold him back to Mr. Looney.

J. N. Camden's One-Step beat the best field that was shown all day when she was victor in a mile handicap over D. J. Leary's Roly. She won her race by dashing off to a long lead in the early stages and then just lasting long enough to win by a length.

The steeplechase of the afternoon saw a second victory for Thomas Hitchcock's Swish, but Tighe, who rode him, almost tossed it off when he was easing his mount up in the run home, while Garter came along with a great rush on the inside.

David Gideon attended the races today. He appears to have fully recovered from his recent illness.

George C. Bennett of Memphis, who at one time was a heavy stockholder in the Crescent City Jockey Club of New Orleans, and also in the Memphis Jockey Club, arrived in town early this morning.

Mr. Bennett arrived just in time to witness the accidental killing of his good colt, Bright Goodbar, by Sain-Dishabille. The colt had been worked out, and, while cooling, escaped from an attendant, running off, went crashing through a fence. A large splinter ran into his breast and killed him almost instantly.

Bright Goodbar, highly prized by Mr. Bennett, and much admired by the many horsemen who had looked him over since he came East, had been entered in all the Saratoga colt stakes, but as yet he had not gone to the post, it being Mr. Bennett's purpose to start him in the near future, and in the event of his running up to the expectations of his owner, to fill out the remainder of his engagements here. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $400; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 3-5.

Sarsenet, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s br. g., by Ogden-Courtplaster, 111 pounds, 8 to 5, 2 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Buxwell)	1		
Evelyn C. 101, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart)	2	1½	
Santo, 101, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Lilley)	3	4½	

Menlo Park, Kris Kringle, Rey Oakwood, Mamie K, Jessie R, Malabar, Flossie Crocket, Beverly James, and Voluspa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; selling; purse $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:26.

Swish, Thomas Hitchcock's br. g., by Mc. Gee-Frou Frou, 150 pounds, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (Tighe) 1 1½

Garter, 140, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and out, (O'Connor) 2 20

Big Sandy, 148, 16 to 5, even, and out, (Henderson) 3 30

Old Salt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; fillies; $1,000 guaranteed; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

Bonnie Tess, Quincy Stable's ch. f., by Star Shoot—Last Cherry, 104 pounds; 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and out, (McCahey) 1½

Feminist, 111, even, 1 to 5 and out, (Lilley) 2

Blume, 106, 5 to 1, 13 to 10 and out, (Martin) 3 10

Orrandie and Helen Marie also ran. Garnet scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $800 added; one mile. Time—1:42.

One Step, J. N. Camden's ch. f. by Oddfellow—Bewitcher, 106 pounds, 3 to 2, 1 to 2 and out, (Garner) 1

Roly, 106, 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out (Turner) 2 3

Coy Lad, 100, 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 3 10

Star Gaze and Greville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:55 3-5.

Lindenthal, J. T. Looney's b. g., by Orlando-My Fair Kentucky, 104 pounds, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (Kederis) 1 3

The Grader, 108, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Garner) 2 10

Little Nearer, 110, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Fairbrother) 3 2

Hedge, Shyness, and G. M. Miller also ran. Virile, Lady Teresa, and Eastern Star scratched. Lindenthal disqualified.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

Fleuro, J. Livingston's b. c., by Cicero-Fleurette II., 114 pounds, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Byrne) 1½

Big Smoke, 114, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Connelly) 2 2

Primero, 114, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Martin) 3 3

Plaintiff, Fanny Dodge, Casco, Jacobus, Dovedale, Birdland, and Customer also ran. Spur, Poinoma, and Belgian Trooper scratched.

NANCY HANKS, 2:04, DIES.

Former Trotting Champion Will Be Buried at Hamburg Place.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—Nancy Hanks, 2:04, champion trotter from 1892 to 1894, died today at Hamburg Place, the estate of J. E. Madden, who purchased the horse several years ago to pension her until her death. She will be buried in the cemetery at Hamburg Place where other famous horses have been buried. Nancy Hanks was foaled in 1886.

"David Harum" Lost a Winner.

The program for the opening day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Empire City Park on Aug. 31 will bring together a trio of fast stallions that finished in one-two-three order in the $10,000 Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stakes at Detroit. All three have been owned or driven by Walter Cox. When the Detroit classic was decided Cox drove the bay stallion Worthy Prince, winning third money. The two that trimmed his great young trotter in 2:06¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¾ were Lee Axworthy and Peter Scott. Cox sold Peter Scott for $30,000 in 1914, and traded off Lee Axworthy for another horse. Letting this horse go has damaged his reputation as the "David Harum" of the turf.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Venture, In and Out, 104 pounds each; Southern Star, 99; Irrawaddy, Afternight, 109 each; Miss Philbin, 104; Walloon, Noll, 107 each; Chivator, Mollie Elliott, 104 each; Good Counsel, 107; Scottish Knight, 112; Sevillian, 109; Edna Kenna, 104; Blanchita, 109.

SECOND RACE. — Steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Meshach, 142 pounds; Rockfish, 145; Monotone, 132; Suwanee, 137; Valentine, 130; Dixon Park, 150; Conquistador, 148.

THIRD RACE.—All ages; handicap; seven furlongs. Bringhurst, 112 pounds; Light Wing, 95; Thorn Hill, 113; Fixy, 103; Conning Tower, Figjuny, 111; Hands Off, 90; Housemaid, 112; Helen Barbee, 108; Distant Shore, 102; Hansen, 105; Leechares, 118; Sam Jackson, 126; Water Blossom, 114; Reybourn, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Saranac Handicap; one mile. Trial by Jury, 114 pounds; Lady Rotha, 106; Lady Barbary, 95; Capra, 107; The Finn, 126; Iron Duke, 111; Regret, 128; Haubert, 112; Sharpshooter, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Slumberer, 90 pounds; Sam Slick, 103; Marshon, 113; Lady Teresa, Ray o' Light, 103 each; Ella Bryson, 111; Corsican, 101; Ha'penny, 107; Athens, 101; Orlin Krieg, 113; Easter Star, 109; Amalfi, 111; Borgo, 104; Grosvenor, 102; Booker Bill, 108; Change, 94; Orotund, 102. Frank Hudson, Mars Cassidy, 104 each; O'Sullivan, 112; Volant, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Glendale, 102 pounds; Peaceful Star, 107; Indian Chant, 105; Startling, Prince Harry, 115 each; Grasp, 112; Kilmer, 105; Smilax, 102; Lord Rockvale, 115; St. Rock, Thunderer, 109 each; Hands Off, 115; St. Isidore, 112.

PASSING OF "HOBO" GOLFER.

Players Now Wear Special Clothes on Links, and Not "Castoffs."

The day when the golfer thought it was necessary to look like a tramp to play good golf is passed, according to The Washington Post. Golf clothing is now as formal as the dress suit. At one time, any sort of "duds" was worn, and it was a common thing to see the most heterogeneous collection of clothing on the course. This never applied to women players, for they have always presented a neat appearance, for no woman likes to look unattractive, particularly to other women.

It was not an unusual sight to see a big car drive up to the clubhouse and unload a lot of men golfers whose dress was the last thing in the sartorial line. Ten minutes later the same crowd would make their appearance at the first tee in the worst lot of clothing imaginable.

Most of the golfers would wear the oldest sort of sweaters, soiled shirts, without collar or tie, and trousers smeared with dirt they had rubbed from their hands after teeing. Some would wear coats and some were without the one thing that is absolutely necessary to the English golfer. It was never possible to tell the station of the golfer from his golfing costumes. Even men who wear evening clothes nearly every evening in the week were not guiltless.

Then all of a sudden things changed. Golfers came to realize that it was possible to be comfortable in well-fitting clothes, that it was possible to wear both collar and tie without interfering with the golf; that soiled shirts and trousers were no longer de rigueur. Tailors began to make a specialty of golf clothing and the knickerbockers of our youth began to make their appearance on the links in great number. As a result, the sloppily clad player is the exception now. Men as well as women are as well dressed on the links as off.

It took some golfers years to realize that it is possible to play golf in a coat. Men would wear sweaters, for these gave them plenty of freedom, but any tailor can build a coat that has the same advantages as the sweater. Naturally, as the weather becomes warmer, the coat is laid aside.

Over in Great Britain, not to wear a coat on the links is as bad as driving a ball off a putting green, is a custom that has been handed down for a century or more. In tennis and in other sports over there it is not necessary to don the coat, but it is just as essential a part of the golfer's clothing as are shoes. And this custom is the one that proved so much of a handicap for the American players.

With the exception of Walter J. Travis—who is an Australian—none of the big American players wears a coat in midsummer. Being forced to wear them in the British amateur championship was quite a hardship.

British professionals who play here soon get used to American habits, and you will find them playing well without coats.

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SA

GIANTS TURN ON DODGERS—ONLY ONE HIT FOR YANKEES—MISS DETROIT WINS—GOLF—POLO

GIANTS BEAT OUT DODGERS IN TENTH

Single by Chief Meyers Scores Doyle with Winning Run —Score 2 to 1.

Of course, everybody knew all the time that the Brooklyns couldn't go on winning and winning forever. They didn't. The Giants held up the parade for a moment at Ebbets Field yesterday, tripping the Dodgers in a ten-inning soiree by a score of 2 to 1. New York's delayed victory jumped McGraw's team up in a tie with Boston and Pittsburgh. The gap between Brooklyn and the galloping Phils was widened just a bit.

For eight innings the Dodgers played the kind of ball that was as smooth as new satin. The old Brooklyn ailment, laxity in traveling the base paths, was in evidence on two occasions, and may or may not have been costly in the ultimate reckoning. Canceling such hap-hazard sack trotting will help Brooklyn considerably. Phil Douglass and his moist pellet had the Giants decidedly up a tree up to the ninth, when the Dodgers led by a score of 1 to 0.

New York's chances in the ninth seemed as valuable as last Winter's old derby hat. In this inning, Snodgrass, the benched outfielder, was sent in as a pinch-hitter. Before he even went to the bat at all the crowd yelled, "One out." And the crowd was right, for Snodgrass was called out on strikes.

Georgie Burns carried a two-bagger in his kit and laced the ball to left centre. Davy Robertson, back in the game for the first time since his injury, was a bit anxious, and shot a liner at O'Mara. Larry Doyle then accepted the nomination by poking a single to centre which sent Burns home with the tying run.

The tenth inning developed into a battle of strategy between Managers McGraw and Robinson. "Mac's" field marshaling proved better. Merkle, the first batsman up in the tenth, was tossed out at first by Gus Getz. Rube Schauer, batting for himself, strangely enough skied to right field.

The Giants' outlook was not bright. Hans Lobert had his little surprise, however, and singled to centre. Yes, and what's more, he stole second by a hair. Chief Meyers then slammed a single to centre, which sent Lobert romping home with the victory.

Brooklyn did not go down in defeat in the last of the tenth without a struggle. With two out, George Cutshaw smashed a double to right. Then McGraw and Robinson began jockeying with their players. When Hummel was sent to the bat, McGraw retained Rube Schauer on the tee. Then Robinson quickly shifted and sent Stengel, a left-handed hitter, to the bat. McGraw shifted again and sent Rube Marquard against the left-handed Stengel.

Wise old Uncle Wilbert recalled Stengel and put in a right-handed hitter, Joe Schultz. McGraw stuck to his last choice, and the Rube began to unravel such marvelous spins at Schultz that he ignominiously struck out and ended the game.

Brooklyn's first base-running transgression happened in the first inning. Hi Myers singled. O'Mara skied to Burns, and Myers ran to second and touched the bag. When he saw that the ball was about to be caught he raced back to first without touching second on the return trip. Stockdale, the league's newest umpire, declared him out for not touching the bag before returning to first.

In the fifth inning, after Hummel got an infield hit near first, Getz flied to Fletcher. Miller then batted a high fly to centre field. Merkle did a fox-and-geese chase under the ball while it was in the air. First he ran in, then back again, then in again, and finally he turned back just as the ball was going over his head and made a remarkable catch. Hummel in the meantime had taken it for granted that Merkle would muff the ball and he was around at third base. Merkle got the ball over, and Hummel was the victim of a double play.

The Dodgers made their only run in the second inning. With two out, Hummel singled to right and scored when Getz smashed a three-bagger over the bag at first base, the ball rolling to the corner of the right-field foul territory. That one run looked as big as the flag pole in centre field until Douglass weakened in the ninth. They couldn't hit Tesreau effectively after that.

After Doyle's single in the ninth, which sent Burns home with the tying run, Robinson yanked Douglass from the game and sent Jeff Pfeffer into the breach. Even the big right-hander, with his world of speed and control, couldn't stop the awakened fighting spirit of the Giants, and they broke through his service in the tenth for one run and victory. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Rob'n, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	2	5
F'ch'r, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Merkle, cf, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Br'erd, 1b	2	0	1	8	2
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Bab'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Scha'r, p	1	0	0	0	0
Lobert, 3b	4	1	1	1	3
Meyers, c	4	0	1	7	2
Tes'u, p	2	0	0	1	0
S'gr's, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Marq'd, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	7	30	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	1	0
O'Mara, ss	3	0	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	15	1
Hum'l, rf	3	1	2	2	0
Getz, 3b	3	0	1	0	3
C'ts'w, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Miller, c	3	0	0	5	2
Doug's, p	2	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Stengel	1	0	0	0	0
†Schultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	30	14

*Batted for Brainerd in eighth inning.
†Batted for Hummel in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Stengel in tenth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Getz.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Getz. Stolen bases—Doyle, Fletcher, Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Double plays—Burns, Brainerd and Fletcher; Merkle, Brainerd and Tesreau; Daubert, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 5 in 8 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 1 2-3 innings; off Douglass, 5 in 8 2-3 innings; off Pfeffer, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Marquard, none in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Schauer, 1; by Marquard, 1; by Douglass, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Phillies Down Boston Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Philadelphia made a clean sweep of the series of three games with Boston by winning today's game, the score being 5 to 0. The victory gave Philadelphia the honors of the season with the world's champions by twelve games to six. Rixey pitched in splendid style and was given excellent support. The Phillies' first run was due to three hits in the opening inning off Ragan, while Niehoff and Killifer scored in the seventh, when Tyler was pitching, on the "double squeeze" play, Byrne producing the bunt. A pass and two hits scored two more runs in the eighth. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
F'cr'ft, ss	4	0	0	4	4
Pask't, 2b	3	1	1	0	0
C'v'th, rf	3	1	1	4	0
L'rus, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Wt'ted, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b	4	1	2	4	4
Kil'fer, c	3	1	0	4	0
Rixey, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	28	5	8	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Egan, rf	3	0	0	1	0
F'p'ck, 2b	4	0	2	2	6
C'pton, cf	4	0	1	5	0
Magee, lf	2	0	0	2	0
S'midt, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Whal'g, c	3	0	1	2	2
Ragan, p	2	0	0	1	2
Tyler, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Gowdy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	24	11

*Batted for Ragan in seventh inning.
Error—Whaling.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Compton, Whaling, Luderus, Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Cravath. Double play—Niehoff and Ludeus. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Rixey, Byrne. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2; off Tyler, 1; off Rixey, 3. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Tyler, 1; by Rixey, 4. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in six innings; off Tyler, 3 in two innings. Umpires Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1, (Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.
Providence, 11; Harrisburg, 0.
Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 3.
Buffalo, 3; Montreal, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	35	.664
Detroit	68	39	.636
Chicago	64	42	.604
Washington	54	52	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	41	64	.390
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	71	.324

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	45	.554
Brooklyn	57	50	.532
Chicago	53	51	.510
New York	50	51	.495
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	53	54	.495
St. Louis	51	58	.468
Cincinnati	48	58	.453

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	61	47	.565
Newark	60	47	.561
Pittsburgh	58	47	.552
Kansas City	50	48	.510
St. Louis	57	51	.528
Brooklyn	50	61	.450
Buffalo	50	63	.442
Baltimore	38	70	.352

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	67	35	.657
Buffalo	59	37	.615
Montreal	54	49	.524
Harrisburg	50	50	.500
Toronto	46	55	.456
Rochester	44	55	.444
Richmond	43	59	.422
Jersey City	38	61	.384

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, (Two games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Jersey City at Richmond, (Two games.)
Providence at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Recruit Spoils No-Hit Game.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Detroit took both games from Cleveland today, 6 to 2 and 3 to 1. Not a hit was made off Boland in the second game until there were two out in the ninth inning. Then Ben Paschel, a recruit from Alabama, batting for Pitcher Hagerman, singled cleanly over second, robbing Boland of a no-hit game. Wambsgans's two errors, both muffs of thrown balls, gave Detroit all of its three runs. Cleveland's one run was scored by Chapman, who was hit with a pitched ball, stole second, took third on a passed ball and home on a bad throw by Bush. Walker's one bad inning gave Detroit its victory in the first game. Although eight bases were stolen by Detroit in that contest, the pitchers rather than Catcher Egan were responsible. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	1	0	0	1
Bush, ss	3	1	0	4	3
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	3	0
J'obson, cf	0	0	0	1	0
C'w'f'd, rf	5	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf	5	1	3	3	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Young, 2b	4	2	2	2	6
Stan'ge, c	4	1	4	4	0
Cov'kle, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	36	6	12	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf	5	1	2	2	0
T'rn'r, 3b	5	0	2	1	2
C'man, ss	4	0	1	5	5
J'kson, rf	3	1	1	0	1
Kirke, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
Smith, lf	4	0	1	2	0
W'g'm, 2b	3	0	0	2	3
Egan, c	3	0	0	3	0
Walker, p	0	0	0	0	1
B'nton, p	3	0	1	0	2
*Evans	1	0	0	0	0
†O'Neill	1	0	0	0	0
‡Paschel	1	0	0	0	0
§S'thw'th	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	10	27	14

*Batted for Wambsgans in ninth inning.
†Batted for Egan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Brenton in ninth inning.
§Ran for O'Neill in ninth inning.
Errors—Young, (2,) Turner.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Stanage. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Bush, Vitt, Stanage, Cobb, (3,) Burns, Young. Double play—Young, Bush and Burns; Chapman, Turner and Chapman. Hits—Off Walker, 4 in 2 innings; off Brenton, 8 in 7 innings. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 3; off Brenton, 2; off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Brenton, 2; by Coveleskie, 4. Passed ball—Egan. Wild pitch—Walker. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Bush, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Cobb, cf	2	0	1	1	0
C'w'f'd, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Veach, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Young, 2b	4	1	2	2	0
Stan'ge, c	4	0	1	6	1
Boland, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	3	7	27	11

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf	4	0	0	3	0
J'kson, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Smith, lf	3	0	0	3	0
W'g'm, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Evans, 2b	1	0	0	1	0
Egan, c	2	0	0	3	5
Haw'h, c	0	0	0	0	0
Hag'n, p	2	0	0	0	0
C'mbe, p	0	0	0	0	0
*S'thw'th	0	0	0	0	0
†Paschel	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	1	1	27	6

*Batted for Wambsgans in eighth inning.
†Batted for Hagerman in eighth inning.
Errors—Kirke, Wambsganss, Bush, (2.)

Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Double plays—Turner, Wambsgans and Kirke. Hits—Off Hagerman, 7 in eight innings; off Coumbe, none in one inning. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 7; off Boland, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Chapman.) Struck out—By Hagerman, 1; by Boland, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3 8 1
Rochester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2 6 3

Batteries—Luque and Kocher; Palmero and Williams.

AT HARRISBURG.

										R.H.E.
Providence	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	—11 7 1
Harrisburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0 6 3

Batteries—Oeschger, Schultz and Haley; Chabek, Smith and Reynolds.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

										R.H.E.
Montreal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3 7 0
Buffalo	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	x	—7 12 0

Batteries—Fullerton and Hawley; Fullenweider and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.H.E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1 6 3
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	x	—3 6 0

Batteries—Cadore and Hawley; Gaw and Onslow.

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond-Jersey City game postponed until today.

YANKS ARE BEATEN BY RUBE BRESSLER

Allows Only One Hit, and Athletics Win by a Score of 2 to 0.

Something of the life that long ago belonged to the Athletics was resurrected yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, when the Mack men shattered the Yankees' hopes of making it three straight for the series. Not at any time were Wild Bill's players contenders in the struggle, and the Quaker City team scored a shut-out by a score of 2 to 0. Even Ray Caldwell proved ineffective as a buffer to defeat. There was a better pitcher than Ray in the game, Connie's southpaw, Rube Bressler, and it was Rube who topped the Yanks to defeat in the last game before the Western invasion.

One lucky single by Daniel Boone in the sixth inning was the only thing to rob Bressler of a no-hit game. The Yankee batsmen were as helpless as babes before his delivery. There was speed of every degree, and as far as the Yanks were concerned, the slow ones were just as much of a puzzle as the fast ones. Just five times was the ball driven beyond the infielders, and that conveys some small impression of the difficulties that confronted the Donovanites.

Bressler's right to fame lies not only in his pitching of yesterday. The Athletics scored two runs, and one of those was produced by Rube's unaided effort. In the fifth inning he walked smilingly to the plate and, just as Caldwell was remarking to himself, "Here's an easy out," selected one of Ray's curves and bent it back into the right field grand stand. Rube didn't hurry around the bases; in fact, he made just about the slowest journey that the law allows. He stopped to chat with the Yankee infield, and took every bit of satisfaction there was in that long hit.

Just in passing, it might be mentioned that Oldring drove three hits past Caldwell, each one a counterpart of the other. In the fourth, Ray managed to spear one smash that was placed just a little closer to the Yankee pitcher, and the stopping of it led up to a pretty double play by the local boys. Davies started in from third and was nipped at the plate, Nunamaker then tossing out Oldring. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss	5	0	3	0	3
Str'nk, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Davies, cf	5	0	1	1	0
Sch'ng, 3b	2	1	0	1	1
*Lapp	1	0	0	0	0
Mal'ne, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Walsh, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Oldr'g, rf	4	0	3	2	0
M'Avy, c	3	0	1	5	1
Br'sler, p	4	1	1	1	3
Total	36	2	10	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf	3	0	1	2	0
P'k'gh, ss	3	0	0	1	4
Maisel, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
Pipp, lb	3	0	0	12	0
Cook, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Nu'kes, c	3	0	0	8	1
C'dw'l, p	3	0	0	0	1
†Boone	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	1	27	10

*Batted for Schang in the seventh inning.
Errors—Strunk, Boone.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Home run—Bressler. Stolen base—Davies. Earned run—Philadelphia. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Maisel. Double play—Caldwell, Nunamaker, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 10. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; off Bressler, 5. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; by Bressler, 3. Wild pitch—Bressler. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Double-Header for White Sox.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Chicago opened the series with St. Louis today by taking a double-header from the locals, scores 8 to 4 and 5 to 1. In the first game St. Louis drew exactly twice as many hits as their conquerors, but Scott's control with men on bases and the excellent support of his teammates kept St. Louis from being dangerous. The second game was an exhibition of poor fielding by both sides. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	5	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss	4	1	0	4	2
C'e, 2b	4	1	1	2	3
F'nlen, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
J. C's, lf	5	2	2	4	0
Felsch, cf	2	2	2	2	1
Schalk, c	2	1	1	3	1
Mayer, c	2	0	0	4	0
Bl'b'e, 3b	1	0	0	1	2
Scott, p	4	0	1	0	1
Faber, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	8	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	5	1	3	1	1
Austin, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Sisler, 1b	4	0	2	13	0
Pratt, 2b	5	1	2	0	2
W'ker, cf	4	0	3	2	0
How'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Lavan, ss	5	0	1	3	1
Leary, c	2	0	0	5	0
O'Br'n, c	2	0	2	1	1
W'man, p	2	0	1	0	2
Mc'e, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hoff, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	16	27	14

*Batted for McCabe in seventh inning.
Errors—Austin, Leary.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2—4

Two-base hits—Fournier, Lavan. Three-base hits—Felsch, Pratt, Sisler. Stolen bases—E. Collins, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, (3.) Mayer, (1.) Schalk, Austin, Howard. Double plays—Blackburne and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Wellman, 4; off Hoff, 1. Hits—Off Scott, 10 in eight and one-third innings; off Faber, none in two-thirds of an inning; off Wellman, 5 in six innings; off McCabe, 1, in one inning; off Hoff, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Scott, 5; by Faber, 1; by Wellman, 4; by McCabe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y, rf	4	2	1	0	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	0	3	2
E.C'ns, 2b	3	1	1	1	3
F'nier, 1b	2	1	1	9	0
J.C'ns, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Felsch, cf	3	1	1	5	0
B'k'b'e, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Mayer, c	3	0	1	2	1
Daly, c	0	0	0	1	0
Benz, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	30	5	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf	4	0	1	2	0
A'stin, 3b	4	0	0	1	5
Sisler, 1b	4	0	0	18	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	1	3
W'ker, cf	4	0	1	3	0
How'd, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Leary, c	3	0	0	7	0
Hamilton, p	1	0	0	0	0
Koob, p	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	34	1	4	27	17

*Batted for Hamilton in seventh inning.
Errors—Weaver, Fournier, Blackburne, (2,) Austin, Lavan, Agnew.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Shotton. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen bases—Felsch, Fournier, J. Collins. Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Weaver, Mayer, Hamilton. Double play—Benz, Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 1; off Koob, 2. Hits—Off Hamilton, 7 in 7 innings; off Koob, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Benz, 1; by Hamilton, 1. Wild pitch—Koob. Balk—Benz. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Lear Hands Game to Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Cincinnati twice tied the score in the game today with Pittsburgh, only to lose out in the ninth inning by a score of 5 to 4. In the ninth, after Collins and Hinchman had singled, Wagner was purposely walked. Lear then hit Viox with a pitched ball, forcing Collins in with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Coll's, cf	5	1	3	4	1
J'ns'n, 1b	5	0	1	10	1
H'ch'n, lf	5	0	2	2	0
H.W'r, ss	3	1	2	0	4
Viox, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
Gibson, c	4	1	1	5	0
Kant'r, p	4	1	1	0	4
Total	39	5	13	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
R'dg's, ss	3	0	0	2	1
H'zog, ss	0	0	0	1	2
Will's, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Leach, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Killifer, c					
Griff'h, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Clark, c	3	1	1	2	0
J.W'r, 2b	4	1	0	0	4
Moll'z, 1b	3	1	2	12	0
Schn'r, p	0	0	0	0	2
†Von K'tz	1	0	0	0	0
Lear, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	5	*26	11

Errors—Williams, Viox, Baird.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Schneider in fifth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Collins, Baird. Three-base hit—H. Wagner. Home run—Groh. Sacrifice hit—Schneider. Stolen bases—Clark, Costello. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lear, 2; off Kantlehner, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 8 in 4 innings; off Lear, 5 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lear, (Viox.) Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Kantlehner, 2. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

MISS DETROIT AGAIN LEADS SPEED BOATS

Western Hydroplane Made One Lap at Rate of Fifty Miles an Hour.

Miss Detroit had an even easier time winning the second of the three races for the Gold Challenge Cup for hydroplanes over the thirty-mile Manhasset Bay course off Port Washington, L. I., yesterday, than she did in the first race. Her time for the thirty miles was 48:56.3-5, a minute and fourteen seconds less time than was required in Saturday's race. This was at the rate of 47.10 statute miles per hour, or 40.90 knots, or nautical miles. She defeated Tech, Jr., the only boat to give her even a semblance of a race by 53 1-5 seconds, or about three-quarters of a mile. Presto, the only other boat to finish the course, had engine troubles while making the second lap, which required about twenty minues to repair, ran out of cylinder oil just before finishing the fourth lap, and was about forty minutes behind Miss Detroit when she made the finish of her last

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1915.

SHOWING UP THE PROPAGANDISTS.

Our sense of the fathomless stupidity of the German propaganda in this country supplies a comforting emollient for the anger and resentment which the disclosures of the work of the propagandists naturally provoke. It is a hateful thing. The bold highwayman and the burglar are not detested as we detest the pickpocket. When a man's pocket is picked he not only regrets his loss but he resents the personal affront involved in an exploration of his raiment by the light—and dirty—fingered practitioner. So when these German gentry come among us, and, with the aid of others of their kind who have long been here resident, enter into conspiracies to interfere with our trade, to buy or to bribe the newspapers and try to shape and pervert American opinion to the Imperial need and liking, we resent their impudent activities and some get pretty "mad" about it. They have gone much too far, and from the documents published by our neighbor The World it appears that some Germans who should be bound by their personal and official honor to hold aloof from works of that nature have been deeply implicated in the conspiracy.

But in the month of August wrath is an unseasonable emotion and we are saved from some of its discomforts by our reflections upon the amazing asininity of the German propagandists. They brought with them to this country and sought to apply the methods that are of customary use in Germany, where what is called the "reptile press" has always been ready, by hire or command, to aid those who had an interest in poisoning public opinion. There is no country on earth where that hoary device would be so absolutely sure to fail as in the United States. The conspirators were most solicitous that their work should have the appearance of truly American origin, suggestion, and support, but in that ignoble business there can be no concealment. The product has a taint and a repelling odor that betray the maker. The result is that to the innate American aversion to the German policy and German methods in the great war there has been added a feeling of contempt for the efforts of the propagandists. They have thought probably that their work was subterranean, yet it has been all the time openly manifest. We knew that the conspirators were at work, that the conspiracy was widespread, and we had a pretty good idea of the identity of the chief workers. We did not know until the latest disclosures were made that the creatures who were all the time bawling about the payment of British gold to influence public opinion here were themselves taking German money in payment for their services.

These German propagandists were as blind as bats. They were seeking covertly and secretly, by intrigue and device, and in disguise, to enter where the door was wide open and the hand of welcome extended. The American press has been prodigal in its expenditure of money and space for the presentation of German views and German news. THE TIMES has printed unnumbered columns of contributions from pens of weight and authority engaged in the defense of Germany and in making known the German attitude and policy. Other newspapers have been liberal in the exposition of the German side of the war questions. German views and German arguments were put before the American people from the very beginning of the war. They were judged by the American people. There was not only not the slightest occasion for underground work, there was visible proof that it would be futile. What are we to think of the boasted German intelligence?

As yet there is some remaining doubt as to whether the disclosures call for action by Federal District Attorneys. It is plain that our laws have been violated, the propagandists have seemed to feel that where the Imperial interests were involved our statutes might be set at naught. The Department of Justice has not been altogether idle and it is understood that it is considering whether the evidence it has accumulated will furnish sufficient proof in criminal actions. However that may be, the propagandists have had their warning. Their work should stop and stop now. If the American people have seemed to be more or less indifferent to the futile operations of the conspirators, that must not be taken as a guarantee of indefinite toleration. Especially will it be well for those who expect to spend their lives in this country to detach themselves promptly from the propaganda. The deep discredit which this base service brings upon those engaged in it will be indelible. And Secretary LANSING'S stinging reply to the Austrian note ought to put a stop to the vicious babble about the export of munitions. In that matter nobody can any longer base the excuse of ignorance of law, of custom, or of right. Persistence in that phase of the propaganda will be plain evidence of a wish to subordinate American governmental policy to the needs and convenience of a foreign potentate, fealty to whom has been forsworn by many of the most vociferous advocates of an embargo upon American trade.

JUGGLING THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

Secretary REDFIELD corrects the statement that the disappearance of the American merchantmen from the Pacific is due to the La Follette law. But it is a fact that the law denying the use of the Panama Canal also had a deterrent effect. The Secretary is welcome to his correction. There are more laws than one, or two, or even three, that are objectionable to the owners of merchant ships. It may be added that there is a similar dislike of other proposals which have not yet been enacted.

At the moment it is possible to specify a conspicuous example. Commerce Reports makes conspicuous mention of a proposal in France that the Government should buy and add to the French merchant marine 150 vessels for the particular purpose of carrying coal to France this Winter. The suggestion is that the United States would do well to do the same. The distinction which leaps to the thought is that the United States is not at war and that it is not under the necessity of importing coal. Private capital, of course, would not increase a merchant navy in danger of capture. The United States is at peace, and its capitalists would not thus be deterred. Neither is there any such need of any imports here that the Government should supply the transport at a time when the boom in private shipping is unprecedented, rivaling even the preceding decadence.

The Secretary is not really an enemy of prosperity. He does not wish to kill the shipping boom. He merely wishes to annex it to the Administration. It would not survive the annexation.

INSTEAD OF GENERALITIES—

Miss JANE ADDAMS is unconvinced. She indicates her belief that "the "average soldier is not sufficiently "brutish and beastly to fight with "cold steel against his brother man "unless primed with drugs or strong "drink."

One reason why argument is so often another name for perpetual motion is the ease with which one can keep up the game as long as he uses generalizations. One simple way of getting out of the maze is to drop generalizations and use specific instances. When one stops using the name of a species and begins to use proper names with capital letters it is really wonderful what a different face the argument suddenly assumes. Let us test this for a moment by dropping all talk about "the average soldier," and say:

STONEWALL JACKSON was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to fight his brother man unless primed with drugs or strong drink. It was in this state that he gave the order to an officer who had told his men to spare a certain Federal officer because of his bravery, "Rescind that order. It is the brave men we want to kill." O. O. HOWARD was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to attack his brother man unless primed with drugs or strong drink. He was in that condition when he lost his arm. ROBERT E. LEE was not sufficiently brutish and beastly to try to lead the Texas Brigade in a charge at the Wilderness until he was primed with drugs or strong drink. The Texans, when they surrounded his horse and cried, "LEE to the rear or we won't charge!" and then charged, were primed, not with heroism and self-sacrifice and love for their commander, but with drugs or strong drink. KEENAN could not lead his 300 men in a charge against the enemy's thousands at Chancellorsville until they were all primed with drugs or strong drink and "they rode till there were no more to ride."

They have ceased, but their glory shall never cease,
Nor their light be quenched in the light of peace.
The rush of their charge is resounding still
That saved the army at Chancellorsville.

Their glory never cease, their light never to be quenched? Their glory has ceased at a breath from a woman; their light has been quenched at her word; for the 300 were "the average soldier." Their glory? What glory belongs to men who were "brutish and beastly"? "The average soldier" under PICKETT could not be made "brutish and beastly" enough to fight with cold steel against his brothers on Cemetery Ridge until he had been primed with drugs or strong drink. That charge is mistakenly celebrated in "The High Tide at Gettysburg":

The brave went down! Without disgrace
They leaped to Ruin's red embrace;
They only heard Fame's thunders wake,
And saw the dazzling sunburst break
In smiles on Glory's bloody face!

A mistake, all a mistake. Without disgrace? What but disgrace can attach to men made brutish and beastly by drugs or drink so that they were willing to kill their brothers, and who died in the murderous attempt? Surely Glory's face did not smile on them as they died; she does not smile on brutish beasts.

There are several things that women do not understand about war and about soldiers. The male animal, too, is a more complex creation than they imagine, and not to be disposed of by a formula.

A KANSAS CITY ECONOMIST.

"My strength is executive. I'll be an excellent Chairman" of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. FRANK P. WALSH told Professor JOHN R. COMMONS, when his blushing honors were new upon him. Whoever took the trouble to read yesterday the report of the "investigation" of the Bayonne strike, made by two sages of the Walsh type—Mr. WALSH reports promptly and always to the public—will have fresh cause for marveling at that excellence. It is not worth while to consider this document. Mr. WALSH'S fairness, moderation, and judicial spirit are notorious. His discretion, his desire to get at the truth, the temperance of his language in and outside of the Commission, his courtesy to witnesses, his scrupulousness, exactness of quotation, would have won him golden opinions at the Old Bailey in its palmiest days. Although he holds that "the source of "the potential employing power of "the United States is almost entirely "invested in New York City, and I "might say it is almost subject to the "will of one man, and that man is "JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR.," yet he doesn't pursue the nefarious elder ROCKEFELLER and the even more nefarious junior ROCKEFELLER much more ferociously than a Sheriff's posse from Sandy Gulch chasing a couple of horse thieves.

Mr. WALSH has an especial tenderness for "wealth." He would "take "back for the people vast fortunes "that have been embezzled from the "people." He would have the Government own and run the railroads. He would unbank the banks. "Would "I be too radical if I should say we "can never expect a proper fiscal "policy so long as the banks handle "the wealth of the nation, purely to "make it pay the largest dividends?"

But we needn't quote more from the wisdom of WALSH. Who would think of calling him "radical"? No, his sound conservatism, his broad, tolerant, impartial views, his want of animus and virus, the charm of his manner at hearings, have left a true effigy of Mr. WALSH on the public retina. It is to be regretted that the other Commissioners, or most of them, doubtless moved by envy of a talent so resplendent, admonish, reprove, protest, dissent, sometimes shake the dust from their feet, as a testimony against him. ATHANASIUS against the world, WALSH against the Commission. It is to be regretted, too, that cynics or other ill-disposed persons, seeing the squabbles and scissions, charges and countercharges, point at the fat sums, $500,000 or so, spent by Mr. WALSH'S Commission, and ask, to what purpose is this waste?

In what balance will you weigh HANNIBAL? What price is too high for WALSH? For once the predestined Chairman got the chair, the most senseless and fit candidate was appointed.

A HOOSIER GENIUS.

No wonder the setting sun looks flushed and scarlet. He sees ascending from the Literary Belt of Indiana the tall and awful form, the 72-odd inches, the smiling plenilunar face of SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK, sometime Mayor of Indianapolis, an office he resigned in 1913, his tenderness to violent street car strikers being imperfectly appreciated by an ungrateful public. He has been raising chickens since. Now he raises once more the Lewshankian standard. He will throw himself on the bosom of the people at the primaries. If half of the people who shake hands with him vote for him he is sure to be Mayor again. Anyway, the foes of the workingman and miscellaneous sons of Belial "will have a very devil of a time" to beat him.

It has been a little hard to believe in SHANK. He has a Dickensesque flavor. The gouty armchair, conversing in "The Bagman's Tale," seems more convincing. Yet he was mighty for a season. MEREDITH NICHOLSON harshly called him "a clown." BOOTH TARKINGTON, with whom he went on the stump, admitted that the Lewshankian eloquence was more persuasive, and the Lewshankian cigars less mephitic, than his own. He is real. Many rejoicing eyes fed on him here on and about St. Valentine's Day, 1912. He was then revolving rapidly through the town, showing the shiftless Manhattanese how to cut the cost of living. Let us praise famous men. It was Mayor SHANK who smashed the food monopoly with his own market. It was SHANK who with one carload of potatoes knocked the retail price from $1.50 to 80 cents. SHANK found apples 70 cents a peck and forced them down to 25. For him English walnuts fell from 22 to 12½ cents a pound, chickens from 22 to 15, turkeys from 25 to 17. One old woman with "tons" of mincemeat shaved the price from 15 to 10, and the Beef Trust fell into fits. Pears, oranges, every sort of provender, cheapened. Grocers, butchers, fruiterers grumbled. The combinations and conspiracies snarled at the great price reduction works. What availed their wrath? SHANK may be an "end man" in temperament and jocosity, but horrendously did he smite the middleman.

What skills it that orthodox professors of the dismal science scoff at SHANK'S artificial and sensational methods, his futile temporary interferences with prices, his socialism in a butcher's frock? This is reverent biography, not bleak political economy. Down with prices and up with SHANK! If Cincinnatus is called from his chicken coops at New Augusta to be the dictator of prices in Indianapolis it is the confident belief of his friends that the cost of necessaries will be lessened at least 125 per cent. Indianapolis will get a bonus with every batch of mincemeat. SHANK used to be a clog dancer. His feet are swift in the race. SHANK used to be in the yeast business. You can't keep him down. SHANK used to play Little Eva. The bloodhounds of monopoly hunt him in vain. SHANK has been, and is, one of the shrewdest and most mellifluous of auctioneers. The man of men to knock down prices.

In justice to this full-orbed Hoosier genius be it said that he is as admirable in the aesthetic as in the economic lobe. Just before he began his term of office he was earnestly admonished by the retiring Mayor to "finish up the new City Hall properly." "I am especially anxious," said the outgoer to the ingoer, "that you look out for the murals." "You needn't worry about that," replied the statesman-artist, "nothing but mahogany is to be used in finishing, and them murals ain't going to be any exception."

Agriculture, art, business, literature, political economy, politics—what region of achievement is not trodden by the feet of SAMUEL LEWIS SHANK?

TIP TO THE CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

The figures published yesterday by Controller PRENDERGAST show that the expenditures in the Mayor's department of the city have increased 11 per cent. On the other hand the expenses in the departments whose heads are appointed and removed by the Mayor have decreased 32 per cent. That is a mathematical statement, not a consideration of whether the increase or the decrease is the more meritorious. The point simply is that the influence of a possible removal is shown to be efficient in the reduction of expenses at a time when increases are the rule.

The bearing of this influence upon State affairs would seem to be the same as upon those of the city. So far as the point applies, it would seem to have obvious bearing upon the proposals before the Constitutional Convention to give the Governor large powers respecting the organization of a Cabinet and the preparation of a budget. It is possible to make the Governor responsible, and the case of the Mayor shows that it is possible for him to succeed. There is no way of making the Legislature responsible so that legislators shall feel it. They work through committees, whose composition is not generally known and is swiftly forgotten. There is not the least suggestion of holding any legislator responsible for the blunders and extravagances which make a change necessary. The Controller no doubt was thinking of city affairs when he sent his report to the convention, but the convention might give it wider application.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Heard the Truth for Once.

Judging from confident statements current in German and pro-German circles, ascribing to the persuasive effects of "British gold" the fact that so nearly all American papers favor the Allies and are against the Central Powers, the knowledge of our press possessed in those circles would be fairly well represented by a large, round zero. That the symbol would not be quite correct, however, is proved by a really excellent disquisition on the methods and peculiarities of American journalism that was printed yesterday. It showed that there is at least one German who has taken pains to learn the proper course to be followed by people who want to get what is called "reading matter," as distinguished from obviously paid advertisements, into print here.

His discoveries are revealed in a report, rather vaguely described as "for Berlin, the German Ambassador, and Dr. ALBERT," and made by somebody as yet unnamed, but soon, one may hope, to stand forth in solitary grandeur as a competent and correct observer. He tells his German friends that the way to get space in the American papers is to offer them news—real news—news of such importance that the editors will have to buy it. That, he says, is what the American editors and the American public want, and he emphatically warns the recipients of his report that they will make a fatal mistake if they offer their news for nothing, since to do so is sure to excite suspicion of the purveyor's good faith and usually will lead to the rejection of his offering.

Now that man, whoever he may be, knows what he is talking about. Possibly, even presumably, there are American papers access to whose news and editorial columns can be bought with money—anybody's money—but there are not many such, and not one of the few has either influence or circulation enough to make the purchase worth while. That there is here, as charged, a "subsidized press" is true, but it is not the American press. What it is has been revealed, very clearly and somewhat amusingly, by documents just brought to light. But the gold used for the subsidizing was not British gold, and the only result has been the pathetic bemusing of certain strangely gullible folk into the belief that the United States, too, has what a most distinguished German characterized as a "reptile press."

A Lamentable Episode Is Closed.

With two midshipmen dismissed from Annapolis and penalties of less, but still considerable, severity imposed upon a dozen others, there has been taken what must and easily can be accepted as proper action on proceedings that were much more seriously reprehensible than are the ordinary offenses of ordinary college boys.

Of course cheating at examinations is nothing new. There is probably some of it at the end of every term of every educational institution, and some, at least, of those who indulge in it do so under the youthful delusion that there exists between them and their teachers a sort of war in which almost any trickery is a strategic manoeuvre involving little or nothing of moral turpitude. The Annapolis case, however, was peculiar in several respects—and first of all in the number of students who knowingly utilized illicit assistance in passing their examinations.

It was no little group of "bad boys," but large majorities of whole classes, that saw no wrong—or ignored the wrong—in what they did. The evil was what the psychologists call "sustematized," and it was no sudden outbreak—it seems to have been endemic, not epidemic—for cheating of the same sort had been going on for years. That nobody minded or reported it is the stranger because Annapolis is a school where some of the students are not only expected by their instructors to reveal the misdeeds of their fellows, but are not condemned by the latter, as in most other schools, for doing it.

But quite the most grievous and disquieting feature of the episode is its occurrence among young men who not only claim, but have cordially been credited with, a peculiarly delicate sense of honor and a special contempt for the coward's vice of lying. Now not only was there the oblique or indirect falsifying that consisted in the use of secret help to answer the examiners' questions, but testimony was given under oath at the trial which, while not formally and explicitly characterized as perjury by the reviewing authority, yet gets a description that amounts to little less.

One notices that the official investigators recommend that the rigor of Annapolis examinations be mitigated if, as has been asserted, the midshipman of average attainments has in the past found it impossible to pass them without cheating. Possibly—it doesn't seem probable—there lies the explanation, though it cannot be the excuse, of what has been going on.

Somebody Deserved Punishment.

It seems a pity that the Italian reservists who conducted themselves so outrageously in Boston were allowed to sail away before there had been impressed upon them in some effective manner the gravity of the offenses which they had committed.

It would have been bad enough, but so easily understandable as to be almost as easily pardonable, if they had merely quarreled more or less vigorously with the German sailors who watched their departure. That, though it would have been reprehensible, was humanly to be expected, in the circumstances, and it is not improbable that the German sailors glowered, not impossible that they spoke, in a provocative way as they observed their departing enemies. But that the Italians not only persisted in their attacks after the Boston police promptly and properly attempted to restore order, and turned a mere waterfront squabble into something very much like a battle, with serious injury to American officials doing their duty—that is pretty nearly intolerable.

This was extremely stupid, too, from the standpoint of the Italians and other friends of the Allies, for almost inevitably it will lead to the imposing of further and troublesome restrictions on all gatherings of reservists for embarkation from this country. The Italians should not have been allowed to go aboard their steamer until the matter had been thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whether the reservists, or, as some reports have it, their friends, had received a needed lesson as to the meaning of American neutrality.

Wars and Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the proposed "Living Wage act," why not carry the principle further and compel employers to pay every man enough to live on, especially married men. If it is right to regulate by law the pay for women, why not for men? If I were a department store manager and were compelled by law to pay my girls no less than $9 per week, I would simply have to let some of the men in my employ go and fill their places with women, so as to even up. If this kind of legislation keeps up it may soon be necessary to have wars in order to solve the problem of our unemployed young men.

J. M. ARKUSH.

New York, Aug. 11, 1915.

Soft Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If General von Hindenburg is so strong a man as to abhor pop or grape juice, I would suggest that he try arsenic or corrosive sublimate, both are quite strong. Perhaps, besides a "mailed hand," he may also have a cast-iron stomach.

W. WEFER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1915.

DEUS ET PATRIA.

Only to Thee, the Lord of All Mankind,
Bend we the knee, to Thy decrees resigned.
Truth is our Light, our armor's frank array,
Right is our Might, when comes the battle day.
With Malice toward none; with Charity to all;
Love is our Strength, and Faith the trumpet-call!

Earth in one nation, Youth is still our pride,
By consecration, fitly to abide;
And by our sires, whose blood in red-hot bars
Rose from its fires to hail the undimmed stars,
As to our God, unto our flag shall we
Humbly uncover, by Freedom's land and sea.

In Victory's hour, let us not boastful be,
Thine is the Power, and Glory is of Thee;
Thy Truth our Light, our armor's frank array;
Thy Right our Might, should come the battle day.
With Malice toward none; Sincerity to all;
Love is our Strength, and Faith the trumpet-call!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

ARMS OF NEUTRAL ORIGIN.

More Discussion of the Moral Issue Raised by Professor Francke.

Orland, Me., Aug. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who have admired the clearness of thought and firmness of temper shown by Professor Francke in his discussions of the American attitude toward the war, his latest letter in THE TIMES comes as a distinct disappointment. It is as if the maintenance of the American point of view had strained his nature beyond his powers of control, and it had suddenly snapped back to the original rigidity of his German stock, to the confusion both of his logic and his moral vision.

After admitting, as before, that the attitude of our Government has been legally correct and that the prohibition of the export of arms would make it "in a much stricter sense legally a partisan of one of the warring powers than mere non-interference with this traffic does," he goes on to question the morality of that attitude, first, on the ground that it fosters a military industry and a class selfishly intrusted in furthering the war spirit, and, second, that it may well become "one of the decisive factors in the issue of this war," a result not to "be reconciled with moral neutrality." He closes with the suggestion that Congress be called for the purpose of discussing these questions.

With the first of these points I am not here concerned, though it might be pointed out that the munition industry, evoked by an emergency such as the present, is not likely to have the same influence as that exerted by the permanent plants of Europe, and especially of Germany. And it is also evident that the suppression of these trades merely as a measure of national welfare would involve a conception of governmental powers more Germanic than American, and a change in our national principles far more ominous than any supposed influence of these industries upon the war spirit.

But it is in the meaning of this puzzling term, "moral neutrality," that I am interested. Evidently Professor Francke means to contrast it with legal neutrality as something deeper, more genuine, and more moral than that which rests upon international convention. But by this real neutrality he cannot mean merely that which results in advantage to either party, since he admits that to prohibit the exportation of arms would only tip the balance the other way. In some way he feels that the Teutonic tip would be more neutral than the present Allied tip. His point seems to be that in the desired state of affairs the decisive weight would be that natural to the conditions, and not one contributed by us, or, as he suggests, that we would have made no positive contribution to the success of either party. Moral neutrality would thus mean the elimination of the neutral States so far as possible from the international situation, so that no belligerent could derive advantage from its trade, and, carried to its logical result, it would issue in strict non-intercourse, since the distinction of contraband and non-contraband is purely legal.

Now upon this interpretation there seems but one thing to say; that is, that the distinction of positive and negative assistance is too elusive to serve as a foundation for distinguishing moral from legal neutrality. It is true that from the standpoint of the individual we are furnishing very positive aid to the Allies, but from the point of view of the nation it would be a far more positive action to depart from accepted usage at a time when the only motive could be tenderness for the belligerent suffering most from the present legal status. It would mean breach of faith with the society of nations, and, while there are cases in individual experience when custom has to give way to the demands of the situation, impersonal entities whose lives are essentially matters of contract, as are those of nations, meet these situations far less frequently. To tip the balance now would be a far more positive and purposive interference with the struggle than is all the present export of arms and ammunition.

Moreover, Professor Francke seems to imply by his terms that there is a certain moral value in neutrality as such, whereas, save for the strict non-resister, there may be a distinct value in taking sides. Neutrality is, in its essence, a legal thing, and the very term moral neutrality verges on self-contradiction. And, therefore, the meaning of the concept is exhausted when a nation has complied with the principles agreed upon by its fellows for its conduct during war. Beyond that, individuals are free in their attitudes and their expression. That the vast majority of the people in this country are glad that legal neutrality results in advantage to the Allies there can be little doubt, and they are perfectly willing, and with good consciences, to assume the responsibility of becoming one of the decisive factors in the issue of the war, even at the cost of not being "morally" neutral.

NORMAN WILDE,
University of Minnesota.

Instead of Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I had occasion to visit a Western hospital several times and noticed the large quantity of cut flowers which were sent there. One instance came under my observation where so many flowers were sent to one patient that they had to be removed on account of the strong odor. It occurred to me that the money spent on these flowers could be used to so much better purpose if it were either presented to some charitable institution or given to the war fund. Acknowledgment for such presentations could be made to the donor, also to the patient, stating donor's name.

Flowers represent a great deal of sentiment and friendly greeting, but do you not believe that greater joy would be experienced by the patient in the reflection that the suffering which he or she endured was the means of bringing substantial comfort to the needy and unfortunate?

M. H. LEHMAN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 2, 1915.

Three Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning the statement is made that the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company from the transpacific trade "leaves one steamer to fly the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, the Minnesota, owned by the Great Northern Steamship Company of Seattle."

Kindly permit me to call to your attention that this statement is in error. It may be true in so far as American ships to the Orient are concerned, but the Oceanic Steamship Company has for many years and is now operating American built, owned, and operated ships, the steamers Sierra, Sonoma, and Ventura, in the transpacific trade between San Francisco and Australia.

H. E. BURNETT,
T. P. Agent, Oceanic S. S. Co.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

Classic Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every once in a while some one complains about a little street band playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." At least "Die Wacht am Rhein" is classical, but "Tipperary," like most of the other music that comes from England, is trash.

R. F. SANFORD.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 13, 1915.

WHY GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO TALK PEACE.

A Turkish Propagandist Casts Up the Profit and Loss Account of a Year's Work in Conquest—A Profitable Business So Far.

By ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rumors of peace overtures by Germany to Russia are largely commented on by the press. But, as generally is the case, the credit is denied to Germany and her allies, and the onlookers are led to consider it as a proof of weakness, so that, in case of negotiations, the Allies may again be backed by the moral support of neutrals in an effort to get through their diplomacy results not deserved by their military achievements.

The truth is that such overtures would be made only to put a stop to the horrible destruction of life and property resulting from this war in which Russia, led by the Czar's ambitious camarilla, has plunged the Old World. To see in it any possible sign of weakness or discouragement on the part of Germany and her allies is, to say the least, childish. Financially, economically and militarily Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are now in a better situation than at any previous time. A little thought and the adaptation of a sort of "profit and loss" account would easily prove it. Let us draw the trial balance of the first year's operation and consider the results.

The victories of German arms in the east and the west have brought into the borders of the German Empire the wealthiest districts of Europe in coal, copper, iron, &c., as well as the most industrious and most productive provinces of the enemy. The same can be said of the Austro-Hungarian armies, who, besides greatly helping the Germans in the Russian campaign, are successfully holding at bay the Italians and Serbians, and of the Turkish armies, whose victories on Russian territory and in the Dardanelles effectually show that the vitality of the empire has not been diminished by the Balkan war.

In all the three empires railroad facilities, mining, industrial and agricultural developments have greatly improved under the direct national management which, through the fatherly administration of Governmental offices, has rendered them more than ever self-sustaining. As for their financial situation, the "blockade" by Great Britain has greatly helped the central empires, which, denied of all external support, have not had the temptation of spending their money in foreign purchases, with the net result that every single cent spent during the last year by Germany and her allies has further stimulated their productivity and increased their own national wealth by keeping every ounce of gold in their respective countries.

As for the situation of the Allies, it is true that they can dispose of more men in the course of time—but soldiers have to be equipped and officered. They can and do get the equipments and ammunition, they want in foreign countries, but they have to pay cash for them, which has turned their credit balance in favor of their purveyors to such an extent that England sees herself obliged to ship gold to the United States, her pound sterling has lost nearly 5 per cent., and she has been obliged, as well as France, to draw on all the private reserves of her citizens to face her financial obligations. The British Government was forced to raise the interest on her loans. The Russian ruble has lost more than 50 per cent. In regard to ammunition, the huge amounts congesting the ports of London, Liverpool, Archangel, and Vladivostok are as useless to their owners, who cannot dispose of them because of the disorganization of their railroads, as the overproduction of cotton is to the Southern grower whose products are flooding the American docks because of lack of shipping facilities and of British selfishness.

Now, as for officering their soldiers, Kitchener's army may be of 4,000,000 men and could be even much more numerous in case of conscription, but what good are millions of men if the list of officers, from commander of army corps to uncommissioned officer, is not complete? What good would it be to the Standard Oil Company, for instance, to have hundreds and hundreds of bookkeepers if they had no district managers, managers, and directors? We see the results: Kitchener's army is immobilized on a thirty-mile front and the Russian hordes are beating a hasty retreat, leaving in the hands of the Germans entire units of thousands of soldiers officered at the rate of 3 to 3,000. And just as a bookkeeper cannot become, as a rule, a manager or a director inside a short time, officers cannot be formed inside a few months, or even a few years.

On the other hand, the world, looking through the censored glasses of the Allies, was led to believe that after the first few months the military capacity of the Germans would decrease at least at the same ratio as the increase in the military capacities of the Allies, and today, a year after the opening of hostilities, we see Germany victorious in the greatest military operation ever conceived in history, the net results giving her so far the mastery of Lemberg, Przemysl, Chelm, Lublin, Ivangorod, Warsaw, Pultusk, Ostrow and Mittau, dimming even her first achievement in which she conquered Liége, Namur, Mons and Charleroi at the very beginning of hostilities. The results show that instead of weakening Germany and her allies have increased their potentiality, whereas the Allies, even with the help of Italy, have, to say the least, remained stationary, and greatly lost their morale, as witnessed by several letters of English officers published latey in THE NEW YORK TIMES. If Germany offered peace to Russia, why not be fair and admire her sincere wish to stop this horrid slaughter? And above all, why not show to the Allies and their people the right situation so that they can realize their plight and take advantage of the offer?

It is true that for the lasting good of Western civilization it might well be doubted whether a peace concluded now would be a boon. So if fight must be, and the Allies are willing to indorse now the moral responsibility for the lives their refusal would once more throw into the slaughter, Germany and her allies are undoubtedly willing to keep on fighting to save Western civilization once forever from the Russian menace—to free, as they have done for Poland, from the Muscovites, such superior and more civilized nations as the Ukrainians and to redeem for their legitimate owners Bessarabia, Macedonia, Finland, the Caucasus and the Baltic Provinces. And, in this second stage of the war waged by the three empires to free enslaved nationalities, the central powers would undoubtedly apply the slogan "everybody master in his own country" to the huge colonies owned by France and England, should those two nations choose to further back Russia.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

MR. BARNES ON PRIVILEGE.

Laws Limiting Hours of Labor Withdraw from People a Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comment yesterday on the proposed constitutional amendment introduced by the Committee on Legislative Powers and Limitations, you seemed to have missed the point involved in the proposal.

This proposal simply declares that there shall be in the fundamental law of the State, which is the Constitution, a prohibition upon the Legislature to grant privilege or immunity to any class of individuals not granted equally to all the members of the State; so that if any class desires privilege or immunity, it must make its appeal to the sovereign people themselves. I cannot see how any one can object to the establishment of this principle. It in no way affects laws limiting the hours of labor, which is not a privilege to any class of individuals; it is the withdrawal of a right. This proposal does not affect legislation under the police power for which there may be a public necessity. It does shut the door, unless the people themselves so will, upon pension legislation for old or young, sickness insurance, and various other forms of socialistic legislation which are in contemplation.

I have offered a resolution that this proposal, if adopted by the convention, be submitted to the voters in 1917, in order that the people may have two years in which to discuss and thereby come to a comprehension of this subject, which is, in my judgment, of the greatest importance to all the members of the State.

WILLIAM BARNES.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

The Inaccessible Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Catholic Bishop of Strassburg (Alsace) has addressed to his diocese a confidential letter-circular from which I glean, among other recommendations, the following:

As there are few priests called to do active military service, it behooves those who stay at home to support cheerfully all sacrifices imposed by the war. They must avoid to have their opinions misinterpreted. They must not be suspected of being the enemies of Germany. They must not use in public or in private the French language, nor propagate any war news displeasing to the authorities. They must not, when praying, pronounce the Latin words as the French priests pronounce Latin words. I have confidence in my clergy. By such acts as I recommend they will prove that they are not the enemies of the Kaiser and of the empire.

Forty-five years ago today, Aug. 13, the bombardment of Strassburg began, and soon after—the 28th of September, 1870—Strassburg capitulated. Have not the Germans confirmed Paul Deroulede's poem, "You have taken our land but our hearts you will never get!" And they talk of annexing Belgium and Northern France!

JONAS LIPPMANN,
Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

Clean Transfers in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with amusement the letter bravely signed "A Hun." This proud upholder of German Kultur may be interested to know that France, too, has found the way to give sanitary transfers with the simple help of a rubber-covered wand. We should all like the luxury of a courteous car conductor and spotless transfers, but clean transfers do not make a nation.

L. W.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1915.

INVENTIONS ARE FOR MEN.

They Have the Money to Buy All the Labor-Saving Devices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quoting from THE TIMES of July 30: "It is the extent of obstinacy or the disinclination of women to use labor-saving inventions, not the fact or existence of it, which deserves, if anything does, to be called feminine and to be utilized as a warrant for masculine vauntings of superiority in this particular direction."

Expatiating on this point, let me suggest that a main element in the use of labor-saving devices is money with which to purchase them. One cannot say that women have a disinclination to use domestic inventions until one knows whether the women who would profit by them have the purchasing money. A little light is shed on this point by the recent reply of farm women all over this country to queries sent them by the Federal Department of Agriculture. With marked unanimity their cry is that, while their husbands have the family cash with which to buy reapers and other devices, the wives are given no control over the family earnings, which would enable them to buy household devices to lighten their own labor. In other words, the supported housewife must first win the interest and consent of her male supporter before she can purchase any labor saver. The farmer has regarded the reaper as a necessity. He has not regarded the vacuum cleaner in that way. His has been the power to choose, in general, between these two implements or to decide whether both shall be possessed.

In the cities, women who can afford labor-saving instruments generally have them, but many a splendid woman has to choose between an electric washer and similar inventions and a child's schooling, in which case she bravely educates the child and gives of her own brawn with little or no complaint. There are other elements that enter, too, such as the income necessary to pay the rent of a house that is supplied with electricity.

The woman servant, like the workman in industry, has doubtless resisted labor savers, for they spelled unemployment to both. Since a market output was not the reason for the employment of the domestic, however, she has not been forced to submit to her woman employer as the workman has been forced to submit to his employer.

In a progressive little town in the West, the advantage of modern domestic inventions is being enthusiastically extended to housewives and gleefully accepted by them through the municipal ownership of the electric plant and the social-mindedness of city officials who supply electricity very cheaply to the homes and encourage the use of vacuum cleaners, cook

ELIXIR OF YOUTH MADE INTO FARCE

"Some Baby!" the Work of Three Playwrights, Is Shown at the Fulton.

FRANK LALOR IS AMUSING

He and Mr. Arthur and Miss Janvier Do Their Best in a Somewhat Laborious Play.

SOME BABY—A new farce, in three acts, by Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson, revised by Percival Knight; in the Fulton Theatre.

Sylvia Smythe.....Francine Larrimore
Miss Alvina Smythe.....Emma Janvier
Mrs. Vivvert.....Beth Franklyn
Philip Stanton.....John Arthur
General George Linney.....Ernest Stallard
Sheriff Higgins.....Gilbert Clayton
Dr. Josiah Smythe.....Frank Lalor
Mrs. Philip Jones.....Sara Biala
Philip Jones.....Robert Lewis
"Judge" Sanderson.....Sam Edwards

"Some Baby!" is the uninviting and quite uninspired title of the new play in three acts which made its first bid for New York's laughter last evening at the Fulton Theatre. Zellah Covington and Jules Simonson were the original authors in the sense that they wrote it first, whereupon, according to the record set forth upon the program, Percival Knight tried his hand at rewriting it. For their fun, these three collaborators have drawn upon the ancient humors of alchemy and have thereby evolved a product that is very funny at times and not so very funny at others. The work of their hands is an intermittently amusing farce.

"Some Baby!" is really a bright idea gone wrong. It is admirable farce material none too skillfully used.

The story deals with the woes of a peppery old professor who has grown pardonably irritable in a quarter-century quest of the elusive elixir of youth. At last he spends an apprehensive and miserable day in the conviction that the restorer he has invented has not only turned a venerable dog into a puppy, but has turned his own daughter and a venerable General into babes in arms.

How the eager and incredulous old inventor is misled into his first confusion and how, by having two strange infants carried in and out of doors, in and out of windows, up and down stairs, and from time to time left casually about the living room, that confusion is seduously maintained, so that "Some Baby!" may extend into a full evening's entertainment, all this is part of the mechanics of the farce which simply defy any coherent report for the morning after. Much of this is pretty laboriously accomplished, and it might as well be admitted that the machinery of the new play needs a bit of that extraordinary elixir of the professor's. There were times when it could be heard creaking ominously above the accommodating laughter of an amiable first-night audience.

That this laughter does not continue in uninterrupted guffaws from the beginning of the first act to the end of the third is no fault of several members of the cast, who toil prodigiously and succeed in being most amusing. These are Frank Lalor, John Arthur and Emma Janvier.

Mr. Lalor, first established as a favorite in this neighborhood during the long run of "The Pink Lady" at the New Amsterdam, is as round and as changeless as the sun. He has the advantage of an enormously amusing entrance, and he is quite comic throughout. Mr. Arthur, a young actor who made a most favorable impression in "Maria Rosa," is genuinely entertaining in "Some Baby!" displaying a farce gravity that is positively tearful. He is very able. And then there is Miss Janvier, with whom retirement from the stage has meant something more than merely laying off for the Summer. Her reappearance follows an absence of six long years. She is welcome back, and plays with much humor a still hopeful spinster, a rôle of the sort Ada Lewis is usually asked to play.

Francine Larrimore, a diminutive actress who combines some of the mannerisms of Vivian Martin with others curiously reminiscent of Madge Kennedy, does well enough as the professor's daughter, and Sam Edwards is funny as a complacent lawyer who is consolingly sure that he can do great work on the agreed basis that any one convicted of murder for the disappearance of the General. As the General and a talkative neighbor, Ernest Stallard and Beth Franklyn scarcely add to the evening's hilarity.

By way of a postscript to this report on the first night of "Some Baby," it must be said that not quite all the opportunities for offensively suggestive lines have been allowed to remain unemployed.

'CHIN-CHIN' COMES BACK.

Big Audience Welcomes Montgomery and Stone at the Globe.

"Chin-Chin" came back to the Globe Theatre last night after giving up its place in Broadway's incandescent sun for several weeks to allow the players a well-earned rest. From the size and enthusiasm of the audience that welcomed this remarkable entertainment back the performance might have been its premiere and the night a cool September one instead of the beginning of the play's forty-fourth week at the end of a far-from-perfect day. There was the usual fringe of standees at the back of the parquet, and when Fred Stone and David Montgomery came bounding down the stairs of the toy bazaar for the first time the applause stopped the proceedings for several minutes while the comedians bowed and grinned.

Except for several minor changes the piece remains as it was when first presented in the Globe last September. Allene Crater, who is Mrs. Stone, is in the rôle of Zelma Rawiston, the original Widow Twankey. This is Mrs. Stone's first appearance since "The Lady of the Slipper." Then Oscar Ragland has succeeded Charles Aldrich as Abanazar. The children are missing, because it would be difficult to take care of them when the play goes on tour, and there are one or two other changes that the seasoned Chin-Chinner might notice. But all the high lights remain so that "Chin-Chin" is still, and is likely to continue for some time, the best blend of melody, comedy, and good taste that New York has seen in a number of years. The toe dancing of Violet Zell and Mr. Stone, the feats of Mlle. Falaffski on the dappled grey in the circus ring, Douglas Stevenson's singing of "Goodbye Girls, I'm Through," and the beauty of Helen Falconer are still present and potent. Altogether it's "very good, Eddie."

The return engagement is to be a brief one. At the end of three weeks the play will go to Chicago for a long stay.

Burlesque Again at Daly's.

Daly's Theatre was reopened last night as a home of burlesque. Last Winter the historic playhouse was given over to this form of entertainment for a short period till the police objected to the nature of the performance. Since then there have been some improvements made in the theatre itself. The opening attraction was "The Winners," with Snitz Moore and George B. Scanlon as the stars.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 14th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.21 cents per pound.—Advt.

MRS. EVELYN FRANCIS WEDS

New York Society Woman Marries Count de Perigny.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The marriage took place Saturday at the Catholic Church in Warwick Street, London, of Mrs. Evelyn Francis, daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Count de Perigny, sub-Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Regiment of French Dragoons.

Mrs. Francis has spent much of her time abroad. Her father died in Aug., 1902. She is a sister of the late Mrs. Nellie B. Morrell Cary of New York. In 1913 Mrs. Francis filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of New York asking for a report on a trust fund of $689,000 left by her father. Her mother is spending part of the Summer at Lenox.

MISS CHAPMAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of E. R. Chapman to Wed Captain Sir J. E. Wilmot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Telegraph announces the engagement of Captain Sir John Eardley Wilmot of the Rifle Brigade to Amabel, daughter of Elverton R. Chapman of New York.

Miss Chapman's father has been a prominent figure in Wall Street for the last twenty-five years. He is the President of the Hudson Trust Company, and has a large estate at Lakeville, L. I., which is surrounded by the estates of Payne Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Joseph P. Grace.

Acworth-Conquest Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times announces the engagement of Robert Folger Westcott Conquest, only son of Charles Conquest of Philadelphia, and Rosamund Alys, younger daughter of H. A. Acworth, C. I. E., of Bombay and Malvern.

A Bridge Party for War Babies.

A benefit bridge party for the war babies of Europe is to be given tomorrow afternoon at the West Shore Club, Long Branch, N. J., under the auspices of the Mercy Committee of New Jersey. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of 500 nursery kits for the war babies. Many prominent society women are interested in the affair. Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth is to act as hostess.

A Play in Aid of Jewish Home.

Performances of a play entitled "The Two Sergeants" will be given next Saturday afternoon and evening in the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, under the auspices of the Federation of the Rumanian Jews of America, for the benefit of the Jewish Home for Convalescents. This institution is at Grand View on the Hudson, and will be opened Aug. 29. The drama will be acted in the Rumanian language by a company headed by Sabina Lakser of the Rumanian Theatre, Bucharest.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, (Miss Margaret F. Andrews,) who were married at Newport on Saturday, arrived in New York yesterday, and are staying at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street left yesterday for the West and will visit the Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco.

Mrs. W. Lanier Washington is at Bar Harbor, to remain until early in September.

The Duchess of Manchester has arrived in London, and is staying at the home of her brother-in-law, Lord Charles Montagu.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marjorie Childs Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Mary S. Carpenter, to Wesley Gibson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson of East Orange, N. J. Mr. Gibson is a graduate of Princeton, Class of 1910, and is a member of the Princeton and the Essex County Clubs.

There will be an informal reception in the vestibule of Grace Church tomorrow evening after the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austen, daughter of Mrs. P. T. Austen of Brooklyn, and Walter Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller. The Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn is to perform the ceremony at 8:30 o'clock.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Orduna from Liverpool were:

J. W. Belisle, W. H. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boyce, Miss F. W. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fox, R. N. Goode, W. A. Greenslade, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lloyd, P. A. Powell, Mrs. E. M. Sears, R. Sears, D. C. Thompson, A. S. Vernay, H. O. Wotten, and J. S. Stokes.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The theatres are rapidly filling with new plays. Last week brought "Boomerang," a new comedy, to the Belasco Theatre; "Search Me," a new farce by the author of "Officer 666," to the Gaiety, and "Under Fire," a war melodrama, to the Hudson. The Girl from Utah, one of last season's daintiest musical comedies, returned to the Knickerbocker for a short stay. Ziegfeld's "Follies" are still in the New Amsterdam, the best Summer show of several years. "It Pays to Advertise" will end its engagement of a year in the Cohan Theatre Saturday night.

A condensed version of the wordless play, "Sumurun," originally produced in Berlin by Max Reinhardt was presented yesterday in the Brighton Theatre. Mr. Ordynski acted the role of the Hunchback, and Gertrude Hoffman was the Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment. This novelty, with its delightful music by Victor Hollaender, is admirably suited for vaudeville purposes in its shortened form. The bill also includes Comfort and King, in their comedy sketch, "Coontown Divorcons"; Ed Bondell and company, in "The Lost Boy," and Edwin George, in "Almost a Juggler."

"The Marriage of Kitty," a picturization of the comedy of that title, in the Strand Theatre, this week, presents Fannie Ward for the first time as an actress for the films. The company that acted for the picture with Miss Ward in the studios of the Lasky Company included Jack Dean, Cleo Ridgeley, Richard Morris, and Mrs. Lewis McCord. The program includes the usual topical, educational, and comedy pictures.

The new feature picture in the Vitagraph Theatre is called "The Tigress." Julia Swayne Gordon acted the principal role, that of a leader of a band of criminals, and with her are seen Zena Keefe, Garry McGarry, Leo Delaney, Charles Wellesley, and George Stevens. The last installment of "The Goddess" is being shown this weeek. Among the shorter pictures are "Their Night Out," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew; "A City Cabbie," and "The Romance of a Handkerchief."

Esie Janis, who will be seen next month on the stage of the Globe in a new comedy, is to be seen on the screen of the Broadway Theatre this week in one of the plays she wrote and acted before the lens. It is called "Nearly a Lady." "The Bank" is the title of the Charles Chaplin film on view.

In the Eighty-first Street Theatre the first half of the week a picturization of the melodrama, "A Royal Family," is being projected. The star of the picture is Ann Murdock, who is to come to the Lyceum shortly in a revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie."

"The Birth of a Nation" is still being shown in the Liberty Theatre. It has already been exhibited there more than 400 times.

Ford's dance revue, the Minstrel Four, and feats by Little Hip, a baby elephant, are features of the American Roof's program.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new farce by Frank Ferguson, entitled "A Queen High," will be placed in rehearsal shortly by Edgar J. MacGregor. Mr. Ferguson is the author of many vaudeville playlets. The comedy will include Rose Coghlan, Minnie Dupree, Alice Fisher, Lucille Watson, Edward Emery, Louis Massen, and Grace Reals.

The first performance of Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, "Midnight Frolic," will be given tonight in the Harris Theatre. The curtain will rise at 8:15 o'clock.

A special performance of "Twin Beds," with the original Fulton Theatre company, will be given Thursday, Aug. 26, in Newport.

Olive Thomas has been added to the cast of the new "Midnight Frolic," which will be produced on the New Amsterdam Roof next Monday night.

Winchell Smith, co-author of "The Boomerang," will accompany the company that will appear in "The New Henrietta" on tour to Los Angeles to rehearse the play. The players, including William H. Crane, Thomas W. Ross, Maclyn Arbuckle, Amelia Bingham, and Mabel Taliaferro, will leave tomorrow on a special car for California.

SAYS DR. PROESCHEL FOUND TYPHUS GERM

Announcement Comes Fifteen Months After Dr. Harry Plotz's Discovery.

PITTSBURGH DOCTOR HOME

While Abroad He Lectured on His Alleged Discovery and Got Offer to Enter German Army.

The Staats-Zeitung yesterday published an interview with Drs. Fred Proeschel and H. A. Seil of Pittsburgh, who returned on the Rotterdam after five months in Germany and Austria.

"During his work in the German and Austrian hospitals," says the narrative, "Dr. Proeschel devoted much study to the spotted typhus, that disease which has made such terrible ravages in Serbia and Russia and to some extent in Austria. He says he has discovered the germ of the disease. He lectured on his discovery before the Vienna Pathological Institute, the Frankfurt Institute for Experimental Therapy, and the Berlin Pathological Institute, and as a result received a very flattering offer to enter the service of the army. This he refused, being unwilling to tie himself up, and wishing rather to utilize the present war for a thorough investigation of the typhus.

"With this end in view he will try to gain access to the Russian army, since the most numerous and severest cases of typhus have been found there. While the practice of inoculation for cholera has been proved of exceptional value in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, the anti-typhus serum, he says, has not been of equal value and much better results have been obtained in America. In spite of this the German army is fairly free from typhus, but the Austro-Hungarian troops have suffered severely.

"Should the future prove," the Staats-Zeitung continues, "that Dr. Proeschel has really made the phenomenal discovery of the germ of typhus, the name of the young scientist, who received his scientific education at German universities, will be mentioned with those of Virchow and Ehrlich, to the latter of whom he was assistant."

The germ of typhus was discovered in the Spring of 1914 by Dr. Harry Plotz, attached to the pathological department of Mt. Sinai Hospital, who was at that time only 24 years old and had been out of the College of Physicians and Surgeons only a year. The first news of this discovery was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 12, 1914, and in consequence of the fact that the first news was given by a lay paper Dr. Plotz was not allowed to read the paper announcing the discovery before the American Association of Physicians, in their convention, which met on the following day at Atlantic City. A paper describing the discovery and forecasting the discovery of a vaccine was published a few days later in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

About a year later, on April 13, 1915, Dr. Plotz and his co-workers, Dr. George Bashr and Dr. Peter K. Olitzky, read papers at the meeting of the New York Pathological Society detailing their experiments as a result of which, they said, they had found a vaccine which they thought would be efficient against the typhus. Confidence in this vaccine is known by the fact that Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the New York Pathological Society, was inoculated with this vaccine before sailing with the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to fight the typhus in Serbia for Austro-Hungary. That Dr. Plotz's discovery of the bacillus admitted of no doubt was the belief expressed by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi and other eminent bacteriologists.

Dr. Proeschel sailed on March 28, 1915, before Dr. Plotz had announced his vaccine, and surprise is expressed by physicians at his statement that much better results have been obtained with anti-typhus serum in America than in Austria-Hungary. It is pointed out that there has been no epidemic of typhus in this country since the use of inoculation against typhus began to be considered and that any use of vaccine here must be very limited. The interview does not record Dr. Proeschel as mentioning any of the Plotz discoveries.

The two physicians made the trip in the interest of a chemical company which deals in radium, in order to study the effects of radium and vanadium in the therapy of wounds. Their observations convinced them, it is said, that the experiments with radium were "not exactly successful, but not discouraging"; but that vanadium acted as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and a stimulant to the healing of the wound.

MORE WEBER AND FIELDS.

They Continue Reminiscing at the Palace.

Remaining in town for another week, Joe Weber and Lew Fields, who have returned to vaudeville after an absence of eighteen years, are the especial joy of the present entertaining program at the Palace. They find their favorite jokes have not grown stale and now they are bringing forth and dusting off a fresh assortment of the old tricks. They still cling, however, to that delightful pool game where Weber is far too shrewd to let Fields know what ball he intends to send into the pocket.

Elsewhere in the bill Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly entertain in the peculiarly lackadaisical manner which he calls Summer acting. Judging from the affable reception accorded yesterday afternoon, he still finds it easy to convince an audience that "the kid is clever." Gus Van and Joe Schenck, prime vaudeville favorites both, sing a few songs in their best manner, and Ruth Roye sings a few in hers. Trovato does some curious clowning with a violin.

The bill's blemish is an elaborate and expensively staged dramatic half-portion called "The Peace Cry," which would seem to be an exceedingly poor excuse for some high-sounding sentiments on the subject of our exports of munitions. This playlet does not impress. Once again a cause dear to the heart of the German Embassy has had hard luck in its advocate.

TALKS IN THIMBLE THEATRE

W. G. Blakie Murdoch Tells of "England in War Times."

W. G. Blakie Murdoch, an English writer, spoke in Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre yesterday afternoon on the subject of "England in War Times." Mr. Murdoch, who is a contributor to a number of English periodicals, is going to make a tour of the United States telling of changed condition in England. He crossed on the Cunarder Orduna when that boat was the target for a German submarine's torpedo that luckily missed its mark, and he told of seeing the periscope of the craft in the offing.

The musical program was made up of selections on the phonograph and piano solos by Miss Ruth Ryan, a young pianiste who was a pupil of the late Raphael Joseffy. Liszt, Chopin, Mozkowski, Hensell, and Joseffy were the composers represented in Miss Ryan's program.

$500,000 Loss in Isle of Pines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The authorities of the Isle of Pines estimate the damage due to the cyclone at $500,000.

1 DEAD; 10 PROSTRATED; WILL BE COOLER TODAY

Weather Bureau Says Hurricane Will Not Come This Way—Showers Predicted.

After a day in which there were a large number of heat prostrations and at least one death traceable to the intense heat, the Weather Bureau last night predicted there would be showers today and cooler weather. Tomorrow, the bureau predicted, will be partly cloudy.

The tropical hurricane which reached as far north as Texas and near-by States yesterday will in no way affect weather conditions here, the local weather man said last night. It was moving northwest and was expected to lose most of its strength before it reached far inland.

The Dead.

ANETH, ANTHONY, 24 years old, of 4,226 Park Avenue.

Prostrated.

BERFELKEN, DAVID, 45 years old, 202 East 115th Street; overcome at 32 East Fourth Street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BLOCK, JENNIE—29, operator, of 544 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, removed from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street to Bellevue Hospital.

BUTCHER, THEODORE, 70, canvasser, 325 East 124th Street, taken to his home from Third Avenue and 162d Street.

DONLON, GEORGE, 23, laborer, 208 West Eighty-eighth Street, taken from 448 West Twenty-eighth Street to New York Hospital.

HANLEY, PETER, 26, 330 East Thirty-eighth Street, overcome and treated at home.

KAN, JOHN W., 23, stenographer, 146 Front Street, removed from Pearl and Pine Streets to his home.

LOVEJOY, GERTRUDE, 28, nurse, of Plattekill, N. Y., overcome twice and taken to Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals.

MALLON, MARTIN, 45, laborer, 120 West Ninety-seventh Street, taken from his home to Knickerbocker Hospital.

SCHACHT, MATTHEW, 16 years old, 1,028 Salles Street, the Bronx, removed from Norris Avenue and 148th Street, the Bronx, to Lincoln Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, 60 years old, overcome in Tompkins Square Park. Removed to Bellevue.

Anthony Aneth paced about his apartment early yesterday morning complaining to his wife that he could not sleep on account of the heat. She fell asleep while he was sitting by a window at the rear of the apartment trying to keep cool. When she awoke she called him and there was no answer. From the window she saw his body lying in the yard of the building three stories below. The theory of the police was that Aneth seated himself on the window sill to get the benefit of the light breeze, and, dozing, fell out.

Miss Lovejoy was overcome by the heat at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue and taken to Harlem Hospital during the morning. She left the hospital after being treated, but was again overcome during the afternoon at 382 East 149th Street. This time she was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

PRINCESS ENTERS NUNNERY

Sister of Austria's Future Empress Becomes a Novice in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Princess Francesca di Bourbon-Parma made her profession as a nun at the Benedictine Convent of St. Cecilia at Ryde, Isle of Wight, yesterday in the presence of the Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth.

Prince Sixte and Prince Xavier, her brothers, who are serving as officers in the Belgian Army in Flanders, made a special visit to Ryde to attend the ceremony.

Princess Francesca in entering a nunnery joins her sister, Princess Adelaide, who is already known as Sister Maria Benedicta.

A younger sister is the Princess Zita, who, not quite four years ago, at the age of nineteen, married the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph of Austria, who is now the heir presumptive to the Royal and Imperial Throne of Austria-Hungary. A half-brother is an officer in the Austrian cavalry.

Princess Francesca has six brothers and six sisters and three half-brothers and four half-sisters. She formerly had another half-sister, Princess Marie Immaculée, but she died a little over a year ago.

War, however, is not the only thing which has disrupted the family of the Dukes de Bourbon-Parma. Insanity is said to be deeply rooted in it, although to what extent the present numerous generation is afflicted has never been revealed. The family belongs to a branch of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty, which intermarried with the Austrian Hapsburgs in the eighteenth century and through them acquired the Italian duchy of Parma, which they lost at the time of the Unification of Italy.

The late Duke de Bourbon-Parma took for his first wife Princess Maria Pia of the Sicilian Bourbons, whose ancestress is encountered by Dante in the fifth canto of the "Pugatorio." This Princess, who died in 1882, was the Duke's own cousin. She left him with three sons and five daughters, only one of whom is said to be normal. He is not the present head of the house, Duke Henry, but Princess Maria Pia's last child, Prince Elie, who is now the Colonel of the Sixth Austrian Dragoons. In 1903, at the age of 23, he married his cousin, Princess Marie Anne, Archduchess of Austria. They have four normal children, two boys and two girls.

When Princess Maria Pia died in 1882, the late Duke waited two years and then married Princess Maria Antonia de Parma, another cousin, who had borne him twelve children at the time of his death in 1907. She still survives as the Dowager Duchess. She is the youngest of the Braganza Princesses, and the aunt of Miguel Braganza, who married Miss Anita Stewart, now the Duchess Vizeu.

Of the Dowager Duchess's children only Princess Zita is married. There is a tradition in the family that before his first marriage the late Duke made love to the daughter of a gypsy. The latter cursed him and said that the curse would last until he or a son should lead to the altar a girl of humble birth. When Zita came her mother is said to have compromised with fate by naming her after the Kitchen Saint, the last and most humble saint in the calendar, and so succeeded, in her case at least, in averting the curse. As an infant she learned to lisp the couplet which memorializes her patroness:

"Z is for Zita, the poor kitchen maid,
She prayed and she prayed and she prayed."

WINS BRIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Dr. F. A. McGuire, Prison Physician, to Marry Mrs. Wilson, Matron.

From the gloomy walls of the Tombs Prison there emerged a ray of romance yesterday when Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician, admitted that he was soon to marry Mrs. Delia V. Wilson, the prison matron. He referred all questions as to the exact date of the wedding to the prospective bride.

Mrs. Wilson would say nothing further than that the doctor's statement was true. Mrs. Wilson is a trained nurse, living at 420 East 153d Street. She was appointed matron of the tombs six months ago, when she first met Dr. McGuire. She sent her resignation to Commissioner Davis yesterday morning with a request that it take effect immediately.

Dr. McGuire is a widower and lives at 74 West 85th Street. He has a son fighting with the Allies in Flanders.

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LANGELOTH LEAVES $5,267,075 ESTATE

American Metal Company Head Wills $3,334,562 to Charitable Institutions.

BEQUESTS TO HIS EMPLOYES

Fund of $150,000 to Maintain Schools and Playgrounds in Town Named After Him.

Jacob Langeloth, mining man, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Metal Company, left a net estate of $5,267,075 when he died at his country home in Riverside, Conn., on Aug. 14, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden.

There are bequests to charitable, religious, and educational institutions aggregating $3,334,562, of which $3,141,562, the residuary estate, at the death of the widow, Mrs. Valeria Langeloth, is to be used for the establishment of a home to be known in memory of Mrs. Langeloth as the Valeria Home.

The widow is to receive in her lifetime all her husband's personal effects and jewelry, automobiles, &c., appraised at $8,774; his wines, appraised at $2,230; a cash bequest of $250,000, and an annuity of $100,000.

There is a trust fund of $150,000 created and left in the hands of the trustees of the estate, Carl M. Loeb and Otto Sussman, to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of schools, playgrounds, hospitals, &c., for the benefit of the residents of Langeloth, Penn. Other institutional bequests are: $5,000 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Columbia University, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; $2,500 to the Mannheimer Park Gesellschaft of Germany; $2,000 to the Charity Organization Society; and $8,500 to a number of other institutions.

Katrina Langeloth, a sister-in-law, receives a life annuity of $5,000, and there are life annuities of $900 and $400, respectively, for the benefit of Augusta Keller and Betty Burggraf, friends of the testator. Bequests of two months' salary to each of the employes with the American Metal Company for two years or more, range from $800 to $3,000.

The assets include bank deposits of $451,857; household furnishings, rugs, &c., at the apartments of the decedent at 636 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $8,774; due from the American Metal Company for services, $49,442; other personalty, $117; and stocks and bonds aggregating an assessed valuation of $5,015,962.

The larger stock holdings include the testator's 4,300 shares in the American Metal Company, appraised at $1,204,000; 2,000 shares of the F. W. Woolworth Company, preferred, $224,000; 2,000 shares of the common stock of the same corporation, $168,000; 2,350 shares of the Studebaker Corporation, preferred, $194,350; 2,520 shares of the common stock of the same company, $70,560; 600 shares of the Metallbank & Metallurgische Gesellschaft, $186,000; 11,400 shares of the Miami Copper Company, $171,000; 2,430 shares of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelter and Power Company, $162,810; 4,500 shares of the Nichols Copper Company, $135,000; and 750 shares of Sears Roebuck & Co., common, $109,040, and 300 shares of the preferred stock of the same concern, $36,000.

The bond holdings of the estate included: Philippine Island Government, $50,000; the Nichols Copper Company, $175,000; Mexican Petroleum Company, $55,500; and the State of New York, $26,750.

There is no statement of the realty owned by the decedent, no mention even of the valuation of the country place at Riverside, which, being realty outside the State, is not taxable under the transfer tax law.

MRS. GRIFFIN'S WILL FILED.

Hamilton Fish Among the Relatives to Receive Legacies.

The will of Mrs. Christine Kean Griffin, who was the widow of William Preston Griffin, U. S. N., and the daughter of the late Peter Kean, disposing of an estate in excess of $100,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

The instrument directs that certain property which came, in the testator from her mother, the value of which is not given, be divided into two equal shares, one-half to go to the children of the decedent's brother, John Kean, and the other half in equal shares to a number of great-nieces and great-nephews.

There is a direction that the income from $20,000 go for the life benefit of William Preston Redmond, a friend of the testator, and at his death the principal to his children. Property at Cooperstown, N. Y., is bequeathed to Mrs. John Frederick, another friend.

There are $1,000 cash bequests to Lewis G. Morris, rector of Christ Church at Oswego, N. Y.; the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, and the Morris Memorial of All Saints' Chapel at Morrisville, N. Y. A bequest of $500 goes to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

The residuary estate, the amount of which is not estimated, is to be divided equally between five nieces and five nephews, among whom are Hamilton Fish and John Kean, who are the executors.

CHAS. W. MORSE IN COURT

Accompanies Associate Who Is Summoned in Check Transaction.

Nehemia H. Campbell, associated with Charles W. Morse in the Bermuda-American Steamship Company, was summoned to Yorkville Court yesterday to explain to Magistrate Krotel a transaction involving a check for $5,000, alleged to have been given Morse last February by Mahlon Terhune, a ship broker of the Produce Exchange. Campbell was accompanied by Morse.

Terhune said that he gave Morse the check in behalf of some Chicago packers who wanted to charter the steamship Oceana. He said his understanding with Morse was that the check should not be deposited until the funds came here from Chicago and that in depositing the check and drawing most of the money against it from the Commercial Trust Company in this city Morse had not kept his word.

Joseph B. Watson, the paying teller of the Commercial Trust Company, who figured as the complainant, testified regarding the deposit of the check and its equivalant withdrawal in cash. Mr. Campbell said the check had been given him by Mr. Morse, who said nothing about delaying depositing it. He deposited it and on the same day withdrew enough money against it, he said, to pay the help of the Oceana.

Magistrate Krotel said he did not see how any case had been proved against Campbell. Thomas H. Keogh, representing the complainant, asked for an adjournment to get another witness. The case was put off until Aug. 25.

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OPEN CHILDREN'S COURT.

New Building on Twenty-second Street Is Model of Its Kind.

Justice Franklin Hoyt presided at the first session of the Children's Court, which was held in the new building at 137 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning. In calling the calendar he said that the new court was expected to be a model for the country. It will not be formally opened until sometime in the Fall. During the day twenty-eight cases were disposed of.

"Before proceeding to the business of the day," said Justice Hoyt, "I want, on behalf of this Court, to express our gratitude at being able to use this building at the present time. For this privilege we owe thanks to the Borough President of Manhattan, to the Superintendent of Building, and to the architects who have done so much for us. When everything is finished here it is planned to dedicate the building formally to the use of the court."

The new building will afford greater opportunity for the more modern way of dealing with juvenile delinquents—without parading them as criminals, and without making them feel that their temporary trouble has created an abyss between them and reformation. Parents and relatives, during the interval before being called into court, sit in private waiting rooms connected with the courtroom. When the case is called they are ushered into the courtroom, and after it is disposed of leave it by another door. The building is four stories high. A broad marble stairway leads to the courtrooms on the second floor.

The first case disposed of in the new court was that of Simon Silverstein, 13 years old, of 103 Hester Street, charged with juvenile delinquency. He was discharged. The first commitment was that of George Seymore, 10 years old, of 171 East 102d Street, accused of violating his parole. He was sent back to the custody of the Sisters of St. Dominick.

WILLIAM P. HERRING DEAD.

Paper Manufacturer Left $1,000,000 for Founding of a University.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—William P. Herring, wealthy paper manufacturer, died here today. He was 70 years old.

Mr. Herring recently made his will whereby he bequeathed his entire estate, totaling about a million dollars, for the founding of Herring's University, to be situated in this city.

William Henry Birchall.

William Henry Birchall, who died at his Summer home on Lake Umbagog, Maine, in his 72d year, will be buried this afternoon from his late home, 331 Bedford Park Boulevard. He was active in the development of the Bronx and was President of the Bronx Company. Mr. Birchall was born in Philadelphia and, being left an orphan at the age of four years, was adopted by his uncle and aunt, Thomas and Ann Bolton of Bronxdale, now a part of Bronx Park. Mr. Birchall was a member of the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoölogical Society, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Pennsylvania Society, and the New York Athletic Club. He was also President of the Quaker Realty Company and was heavily interested in the Bronx Gas and Electric Company and other corporations. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Andrew A. Lipscomb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Andrew A. Lipscomb, former United States Assistant District Attorney, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and editor of "The Writings of Jefferson," a work in twenty volumes, died here yesterday. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Charles Herbert Shaw.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Charles Herbert Shaw, a New York lawyer, with offices at 25 Broad Street, and a member of the class of 1878, of which former President Taft was a member, died in a hospital here today as the result of a paralytic stroke. He was 60 years old and lived at 47 West Forty-third Street, New York City, where he was also a member of the University Club.

Father MacPherson Dies on Train.

The Rev. Samuel P. MacPherson, pastor of the Regina Coeli Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., died yesterday while on his way from the South to this city, in his fifty-sixth year. Father MacPherson was formerly assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in this city. He died on a train near Columbia, S. C.

Ex-Premier of Hungary Dead.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 16.—Koloman von Szell, former Premier of Hungary, died this morning. He resigned the Premiership in 1908 and served subsequently as a member of the Diet.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED STONEHOUSE, founder of the New Brunswick-South River Express Line, died in South River, N. J., yesterday, aged 44. Mr. Stonehouse went to South River in 1877 from New York. He left a widow and daughter.

WILLIAM E. KRIEGER, for many years district manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company in South River, N. J., is dead at his home there at the age of 58. Mr. Krieger was born in Germany and came to this country when 14 years of age.

GEORGE S. ROE, 73 years old, who was at one time cashier of the Bayside National Bank, died at his home, 50 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Flushing. Mr. Roe succeeded to a lumber business established by his father, and later founded the Bayside Lumber Company, which was sold six years ago to a Manhattan syndicate.

Mrs. RACHEL MORGAN, widow of Thomas Morgan, died in the Hotel Aspinwall at Lenox, Mass., on Saturday, where she was spending the Summer. Her husband, who died in 1911, was for forty years a wholesale feed and grain merchant, with elevators in the Wallabout Market and in Long Island City, and was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange. The funeral services will be held at 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Dr. JOSEPH MEYER, formerly for many years a practicing physician in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a member of the staff of St. Patrick's Hospital, died on Sunday at the home of his son, 38 Bennington Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., aged 61 years. Dr. Meyer was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and a member of the County and State Medical Societies. His home was at Brightwaters, L. I.

ABRAHAM PROCTOR, who died at his home, 105 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, was for the last several years employed as Secretary in the office of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A. He was born in Newton, L. I., 61 years ago, and for many years lived in Boonton, N. J., where he was a member of the Common Council at one time and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Proctor is survived by his wife and two daughters.

BERNARD KERRIGAN, for forty-three years employed in the composing room of the job department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

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KILL BARNES'S PLAN TO BAR SOCIAL LAWS

Constitutional Convention Rejects His Proposal to Bar Future Humanitarian Legislation.

VOTE WAS 70 TO 38

Crowded Galleries Follow the Debate —Hinman Deplores Encouragement to Paupers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Constitutional Convention, sitting as a committee of the whole, tonight refused to advance to third reading the amendment proposed by William Barnes as a preventive of socialism. The vote stood 70 to 38 against the Barnes proposal.

When the final vote was taken, just before midnight, the proposal had been amended so as to eliminate the provisions regarded as forbidding the establishment of the minimum wage and militating against any extension of workmen's compensation and widows' pension legislation. It was this remaining fragment of the proposal that was rejected:

"The Legislature shall not pass any bill granting hereafter to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted to all members of the State."

President Elihu Root took a seat in the body of the convention and arose to be counted in opposition to the Barnes proposal. Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, Louis Marshall, Herbert Parsons, and a majority of the leading Republicans in the convention voted against Mr. Barnes.

Lemuel E. Quigg, ex-Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, James S. Whipple, Ledyard P. Hale, and all the Brooklyn Republicans with the exception of Almet R. Latson voted with Mr. Barnes.

The final moments of the debate were enlivened by a dramatic denunciation of the Barnes proposal by Mr. Wickersham, who is floor leader of the convention.

"So foolish, so reactionary, so absurd a measure as this has never been proposed in this chamber," said Mr. Wickersham. "It must have come from a council of folly—this request to sensible men that they should write this proposal into the Constitution.

"It's purpose is to destroy the police power of the State. Speaking for the party that both Barnes and I represent, I say it is directly antagonistic to the platform plank which declared that those powers should be broadly recognized and safeguarded in the Constitution. I oppose this proposal. I hope this measure will receive at the hands of this convention the condemnation that it deserves."

Ex-Justice A. T. Clearwater, who followed Mr. Wickersham, resented the assertion that the proposal was a reactionary measure.

"It is a progressive not a reactionary proposal," said Mr. Clearwater. "I want to repel the impression that there is anything subtle, surreptitious, hidden or forbidden or improper behind it, and perhaps it might not be out of place to remind the gentlemen about me that this convention is not a theatre for the building of political fortunes. It is a theatre where a Constitution is being made for the greatest State in the Union."

Barnes Defends His Plan.

Then came the moment which everybody in the convention had been waiting for. Mr. Barnes arose with a side glance at the big clock on the Assembly wall.

He furnished at least one sensation. He came out unqualifiedly against the Tanner short ballot proposal which, he said, was autocratic. This it was declared served to solidify the Brooklyn Republicans for the Barnes proposal. Just now Controller Travis, who opposes the short ballot, is the Republican boss if Brooklyn.

"Seekers after privilege," said Mr. Barnes, "if my proposal goes through must come to the electorate and not to the Legislature and that is all there is to it. I am rendering as patriotic a service now as I was rendering out at Chicago in 1912 when I fought against the writing of injustice into the Republican platform on which a certain candidate expected to run for President. There were then many faltering and cowardly men who didn't know what the battle was about. They are admitting now that I was right then. Before long they will admit I was right now."

Mr. Barnes up to this had spoken with unnatural calmness. A moment later when Mr. Wickersham urged a motion to strike out the enacting clause killing the proposal should prevail over an amendment offered by Mr. Olcott, Mr. Barnes rose in anger and shaking his finger at Mr. Wickersham cried:

"I want the record to show in the flame of the justice which I have advocated here that the delegate from New York, Mr. Wickersham, is not even willing to let me perfect my proposal before bringing it to a final vote. He wants to destroy it before I can perfect it."

The vote on Mr. Olcott's amendment stood 86 to 12 and was followed by the final vote by which the proposal was rejected.

Convention's Galleries Crowded.

The galleries and the spaces set aside for visitors in the Assembly Chamber were more crowded than at any time since the opening of the convention, when the night debate on the proposal began. There was a nearly full attendance of delegates.

Ex-District Attorney Olcott opened the debate with a speech in favor of the Barnes plan to submit to popular vote any legislation involving benefits to any class of citizens not equally shared by all. A. B. Unger, a Democratic delegate from New York, spoke against it.

Harold J. Hinman, who is a member of the local Barnes organization, upheld the proposal presented by his political chieftain. He deplored the enactment of the humanitarian measures of the last two years.

"The Widows' Pension bill was passed over my earnest protest," Mr. Hinman said. "I maintain that this method of caring for widows by paying them money to spend as they see fit and not through institutional care is a new and unwarranted departure in our Government.

"Nothing should be done to remove the sting of pauperism from the pauper. It is destructive of character so to do. The widows' pension law has taken away the birthright of American citizenship in that it is destructive of self-reliance. By putting paupers on the State payroll you will encourage the poor to eat, drink and be merry and let the State care for them when they have wasted their substance and are too old to care for themselves."

William F. Sheehan, who followed, said that the Barnes proposal embodied sound political philosophy. He ended by opposing any of the proposals except the first, which prohibits the Legislature from granting to any class a privilege not equally granted to "all members of the State."

REVISE HOME RULE SCHEME.

Constitutional Convention Sends Proposal Back to Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The home rule proposal was sent back to the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention late this afternoon. The resolution on which this action was taken was presented by ex-Mayor Seth Low, who, as Chairman of the committee, is sponsor for the proposed new article of the Constitution. Before the article was recommitted, more than a score of amendments had been offered, some by friends anxious to improve the proposal, others by foes of home rule, intent upon the defeat of any proposal to give greater powers to cities by Constitutional grant. All these amendments, as well as three substitute articles were sent to the Cities Committee with the Low proposal.

Ex-Mayor Low seemed confident this afternoon, after his resolution had been adopted and his proposal withdrawn from public discussion for the time being, that the Cities Committee would be able to bring in a proposal which would contain a substantial grant of home rule and at the same time be acceptable to the convention. Mr. Low seemed to take it for granted that there was a preponderance of sentiment in the convention in favor of writing into the new Constitution enlarged powers for the cities. The platforms of all the three parties adopted last Fall contained as one of their salient features a pledge for such reform. Under the Low resolution the Cities Committee must report back to the convention at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The prospect for agreement among the members of the committee on a home rule plan which, while it will provide a workable plan of self-government for municipalities, will preserve the sovereignty of the State and check municipal extravagance, in the opinion of close observers here, is not very promising.

The presentation of the home rule article which now has been rejected by the convention in its original form was preceded by six weeks of wrangling in the Cities Committee. In the end it was reported because some members of the committee were anxious to shift the fight from the committee room to the floor of the convention.

In case of a disagreement now in the committee it is expected that a special committee will be appointed to draft an article that will meet the views of the divergent elements in the convention. Ex-Mayor Low believes that the debate on home rule which began on Friday will be of great aid to the committee. The chief objection to the Low proposal, judging from the debate, was the ambiguity of the language and the failure to define precisely what powers should be reserved to the State.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham expressed the opinion that there should be an enumeration of powers reserved to the State. Louis Marshall, who had the floor again today for a long time, seemed to incline to the belief that the courts might be depended upon to make clear what powers in the affairs of municipalities the State must continue to exercise, if only the proposal was reconstructed so as to contain a provision preventing cities from encroaching on that domain.

Mr. Marshall said there could be no dispute about the right and duty of the State to exercise sovereign rights with regard to education, public health, fire protection, police power, regulation of public utilities, elections, eminent domain, taxation, and the administration of justice. It is generally admitted among students of municipal government that it would be well-nigh impossible to define with any degree of precision just where the powers of the State with regard to municipal affairs end, and where the powers of cities which might be regarded as in essence "home rule" powers, begin.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick, who is here to look after the interest of New York City, in discussing this matter, said tonight:

"In those States where there has been a constitutional grant to cities of home rule powers in general terms, such as the right to draft and adopt a 'charter for its own government,' the right to 'local self-government,' the right to regulate and manage their 'local affairs,' or 'municipal affairs,' the result has been to make such grant in large part a matter of judicial construction instead of local administration.

"It is difficult to see how terms can be used which will have a precise, well defined and generally understood meaning, and that as to certain matters questions will of necessity arise in respect to conflicts between charter provisions and State laws. To draw a line of demarkation between 'State functions' and 'municipal functions' is impossible. Judicial controversies in the twelve home rule States have been numerous and the decisions of the highest courts therein have differed as to whether or not by the use of such general terms this or that power has been conferred upon cities or has been reserved to the State. Such decisions, however, indicate the character of the more important questions that are likely to arise in this connection, and it seems to us that as a question of State policy these particular matters should be settled in one way or the other in such grant of power. Otherwise, the official hands of a city in respect to these matters will be fettered and the action of the Legislature on the same subjects left completely in doubt."

An eleventh hour question has arisen in connection with the home rule matter. This is whether it should not be made optional with cities to remain under legislative control or assume the powers of independent government.

Mr. Wickersham, in discussing the proposal to leave the Legislature as the deciding factor in granting home rule to cities, spoke with a touch of sarcasm.

"The idea," he said, "reminds me of Mr. Dooley's famous proposition for dealing with Aguinaldo. Mr. Dooley said:

'If he, (Aguinaldo,) were in our ward, we would give him what he wants, so he would be satisfied, and then we'd throw him down and take it away from him.' We leave it to the Legislature to give the cities what they wanted, and then throw them down and take it away from them through the construction the courts might place on ambiguities of language in the laws."

FULLAM IS DISAPPOINTED.

Superintendent of Naval Academy May Ask to be Relieved of Command.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—The sentences of dismissal against Midshipmen Ralph M. Nelson of Peekskill, N. Y., and Charles R. Reagle of Wellsville, Ohio, on charges of using unfair means in examinations, were carried out today, and the other decisions of the higher authorities were put into effect as far as possible.

It is thought likely here that Admiral Fullam will ask the Secretary of the Navy whether it is advisable for him to remain at the head of the academy. He and other officers have expressed the opinion that his administration has been on trial, and that it will be useless for him to endeavor to maintain discipline, since his action in recommending the punishment of the seven midshipmen has not been upheld.

Admiral Fullam went so far as to make the statement that he would rather go to sea, in command of a collier than remain Superintendent of the academy, if his action was not supported. Those in touch with Naval Academy affairs think the institution will undergo further investigation.

DR. BUTLER ON 'PATRIOTISM'

Tells Newport Gathering This Country Is Democracy's Conscience.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University spoke on "Patriotism" before a large gathering of Summer residents and townspeople this afternoon in the old State House. The meeting was under the auspices of the Newport Historical Society.

Dr. Butler in his address said that the word "patriot" was once synonymous with "disturber" and "anarchist." It had gradually been transformed in its meaning, however, until it was now one of the grandest words in the language.

There was, he said, a place for each nation, each people, and to deprive the world of any of its peoples was a setback for civilization.

The United States, said Dr. Butler, was the keeper of the conscience of democracy, of the door of opportunity, and of the great principles of federation.

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Manhattan College, B'way and 131st St. Studies resumed Sept. 13. Write for catalogue.

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ACCUSE VANDERBILT OF $2,800,000 FRAUD

English Investors Blame Cornelius and Associates for Loss in Southern Steel Company.

BEGIN A SUIT TO RECOVER

O. T. Bannard, R. R. Van Cortlandt, W. T. Rosen, F. Q. Brown, and W. P. G. Harding Co. Defendants.

The banking house of Bourke, Schiff & Co., and Cecil A. Grenfell, the capitalist, all of London, England, have filed a summons and complaint in the Supreme Court here in an action against Cornelius Vanderbilt, Otto T. Bannard, Robert R. Van Cortlandt, Walter T. Rosen, Franklin Q. Brown, William P. G. Harding and William Woodward, as executor of the estate of his uncle, James T. Woodward.

The suit is to recover $2,848,487 from the defendants as members of the Reorganization Committee of the Southern Steel Company, the plaintiffs aleging that the sum sued for is the amount they invested in securities of the company.

The investment was made, the complaint sets forth, "on false and fraudulent representations of the defendants, made by Robert R. Van Cortlandt and William W. Miller," the latter representing himself as attorney for the defendants who constituted the Reorganization Committee of the company. The complaint specifically states that Mr. Woodward is sued only as executor for James T. Woodward, who was a member of the committee.

The complaint then recites that in Aug. 1908, Miller, as attorney for the committee, told the plaintiffs "that the company had failed to provide, at the time it was organized, sufficient working capital to meet the exigencies of certain unforseen financial conditions which arose out of the panic of 1907."

It is then alleged in the complaint that the chief object of the Reorganization Committee was to supply this deficiency by the sale of $2,400,000 worth of securities of which at least $1,000,000 was to provide working capital, and the remainder to pay debts and costs of certain additional improvements in the manufacturing plants of the company.

When this was assured, the complaint says Miller assured the plaintiffs the corporation would earn at least $1,200,000 above all fixed charges yearly.

The complaint also recites that Mr. Van Cortlandt wrote letters to a Frederick H. Allen, which were to be submitted to Mr. Grenfell, in which Mr. Van Cortlandt repeated representations made by Miller and the defendants.

It is also recited that the defendants got out a pamphlet showing the plan and agreement of reorganiation, and that the pamphlet was signed by the defendants. Then the complaint recites that through these representations Mr. Grenfell was induced to become a party to the subscription agreement on the faith of verbal representations, letters and pamphlets.

The complaint further alleges that the defendants represented that the total properties of the corporation and its subsidiaries amounted to $16,000,000 to $20,000,000," whereas in fact the total value is no more than $2,000,000, as the defendants Van Cortlandt and the said Miller well knew."

The complaint further states that the defendants knew the falsity of the statement that from Jan. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, the sum of $1,652,678 in cash had been expended for improvements, according to their statement, when, as a matter of fact, no such sum had been expended. Defendants also said, the complaint recites, that the net earnings, exclusive of pig iron, were approximately $470,000 a year, when, in fact, there was no profit. On the contrary, the complaint says, the corporation suffered losses during that period.

Another allegation in the complaint is that the defendants alleged that the corporation owned coal mines of high quality to the extent of 43,000 acres, when in reality 23,000 acres of the land had been exhausted.

A further allegation is that the defendants represented that $1,000,000 was a reasonable amount to make improvements of the company's plants, and that they knew it would cost more than that sum. This is shown, the complaint sets forth, by the fact that from Jan. 1, 1907, to Jan. 1, 1911, the corporation spent $2,642,071 for improvements, and even after that there was an additional expenditure of $350,000 for a similar purpose.

At the time the alleged representations were made, the complaint says, Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Miller were little known to the plaintiffs, but Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Bannard and Mr. Woodward were better known. These men all accepted responsibility, as members of the Reorganization Committee, for the representations, as shown at a number of conferences between the plaintiffs and the defendants, it is set forth.

Then, on Dec. 15, 1908, according to the complaint, a further plan was submitted by the Reorganization Committee, and, in June, 1909, the plaintiffs subscribed to the amount of $2,848,487. In return for this amount of money, the complaint says, the plaintiffs received 48,090 shares of the common stock of the corporation, 35,450 shares of the preferred stock, and notes for $291,000. The plaintiffs set little actual value on the stock, and ask that the company return them their funds.

Martin T. Manton is attorney for the plaintiffs, and he has succeeded in serving Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Rosen, but owing to the fact that Mr. Bannard is in Europe, he has been unable to serve him with papers in the suit.

TAFT CRITICISES F. P. WALSH

Says Industrial Commission Report Will Not Be Heeded.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Ex-President Taft, in a luncheon address here today before the Business Men's League, criticised Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, for his statement that he did not have judicial poise.

"What is meant by judicial poise?" said Mr. Taft. "Merely that an investigator is trying to find the truth. The statement of the Chairman of the Industrial Commission that he did not approach the subject under investigation with judicial poise was equivalent to saying that he was not seeking the truth.

"The result is that no one will pay any attention to the report of the commission and its conclusions will play no part with judicially minded men."

CITY BREVITIES.

Coroner Riordan's jury found yesterday that George H. Kendrick, President of the Massachusetts Belting and Packing Company, came to his death as a result of an accidental collision between the C. K. B. Billings yacht Vanadis and the steamship Bunker Hill on June 13 in Long Island Sound off Eaton Neck. Mr. Kendrick died of a fractured skull.

Plans for a nation-wide educational campaign to reduce fire losses will be considered at a joint meeting of the Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention Committees of the Safety First Federation of America on Thursday. Darwin P. Kingsley is President.

J. Spencer Baldwin, Superintendent of the State Insurance Fund, will address the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, the Maritime Association, and others interested at the Maritime Exchange at 1:30 P. M. today on rates of compensation insurance as it applies to the Captains and crews of tugboats, coal barges, scows and lighters.

Patrick Dolan, 8 years old, a schoolboy, living at 420 West Forty-fifth Street, was drowned yesterday in the North River at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street while playing leap frog on the deck of a barge.

"Should We Prepare?" is the topic of a ten-minute address to be delivered at the American Defense Society's exhibit hall, 299 Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by J. H. Hanks.

CHARGES DUKE WITH FRAUD.

Brennan Sues Vice President of Pompton Pink Granite Company.

James M. Brennan, holder of 100 shares each of the common and preferred stock of Pompton Pink Granite Company of New Jersey, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court here against Benjamin N. Duke, Vice President of the concern, to recover the full par value of his stock.

Brennan alleges, upon information and belief, that his stock, together with the remaining shares of the total capitalization of $600,000, of which $250,000 was preferred and 350,000 common, "has been stripped of its value through the dominance, control, reckless management, and fradulent and illegal manipulation of the said granite company and its affairs and business by the defendant, his agents, &c."

The complaint recites that in 1913 the company spent $350,000 on equipment. Subsequently, Brennan says, the company entered into a contract to provide all the granite that might be required by the George C. Fuller Company in the construction of the Hallenback-Hungerford Building in this city.

This contract, Brennan says, would have netted the company a large profit, but, upon information and belief, the complaint recites, the defendant dropped the contract and paid the Fuller concern $10 000 in liquidation of damages. In this manner, the complaint recites, the reputation and good-will of the concern was damaged to the extent of $465,000.

Then, too, the complaint again alleges that Mr. Duke secretly sold all his shares and the shares of the capital stock to his relatives in the concern for $112,000. And when he parted with the stock, the complaint goes on to say, Mr. Duke agreed to pay all the debts of the company, and took possession of all moneys of the concern on deposit, and all that became due on existing accounts.

The plaintiff then recites that he has been informed that Mr. Duke failed to pay these debts. Later on Duke, the complaint states, was responsible for the loss to the company of the services of a well known architect.

The complaint then says that finally Thomas W. Randall was appointed receiver of the company by the New Jersey Court, and that Randall, it is alleged, straightway engaged as solicitor for the concern an employe of Duke.

The property was then sold at foreclosure for $15,000 to Duke, the complaint recites, and as that sum is about the fees necessary to the expenses of the receivership, Mr. Brennan charges the stockholders have been mulcted 100 per cent.

RAZING OLD T. F. RYAN HOME

Destroying Fifth Avenue House to Save $380 a Year in Taxes.

Housewreckers began tearing down the former residence of Thomas F. Ryan at 60 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The house is one of the few remaining of the old homes of lower Fifth Avenue of the type of half a century ago. It was built by the shipping merchant Robert B. Minturn. It occupies a large frontage on the northwest corner of Twelfth Street, with more than fifty feet on Fifth Avenue and a stable in the rear.

Mr. Ryan lived there for several years until 1909, when he bought his present home on upper Fifth Avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, adjoining the residence of George Gould on the Sixty-seventh Street corner. A few months ago Mrs. Ryan, in whose name the old home was held, transferred it to a syndicate known as the 11 West Twelfth Street Company, headed by Robert E. Dowling. The adjoining property at 62 Fifth Avenue and 11 West Twelfth Street, also owned by Mr. Ryan, was transferred at the same time and was sold a few weeks ago to the Macmillan publishing firm, whose offices are at 64 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Dowling said yesterday that the old corner house was being torn down because it was not suitable to the neighborhood and it was a waste to pay taxes on the old building. The entire corner is assessed at $185,000, of which $20,000 is for the building. The saving in taxes will be about $380, according to the present rate.

THREE BATHERS DROWN.

Newark Assemblyman Saves Man at Atlantic City.

Among the thousands of bathers who sought to avoid the heat yesterday by taking to the water were three who lost their lives. Many were rescued here and at the coast resorts along the New Jersey Coast.

Arthur Nelson, 12 years old, of 5624 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a raft in the bay near Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, and drowned. He had been swimming near the shore of the deep pool formed by the new and old Bay Ridge Roads, and then moved the raft to a place where the water was 18 feet deep. Policeman Srossard of the Fort Hamilton Station dived for the boy and brought him ashore, but Dr. Edwards of the Norwegian Hospital was unable to revive him.

Miss Anna Carleson of Brooklyn was rescued from drowning in Cranberry Lake at Newton, N. J. After her companion, William Halmer, got her ashore he returned for a swim and was seized with cramps. Miss Clara Dimmick of Sussex threw him an oar from a boat in which she was rowing. Leonard Freeman of Newton got Halmer to the boat.

The United Aid Society reported to the Hoboken police that Harry Middlesworth, 15 years old, who had been placed in their care some months ago by his parents, was believed to have been drowned while swimming along the waterfront.

Assemblyman Thomas J. Smith of Newark saved the life of John Walsh of Philadelphia, a bather at Atlantic City, yesterday. Walsh, who had been floating around on a small life buoy, was carried beyond the breakers on the lower beach, and finding it impossible to get back, he dropped the supporting rubber, but went down almost immediately. Mr. Smith dived and brought him up and held him until life guards pulled him out.

EXPRESS MEN CONVENE.

American Express Officials Holding Three-Day Session.

A large delegation of American Express Company officials, including more than thirty division Superintendents from all parts of the United States, held the first session of a three-day convention at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday. The purpose of the convention is to discuss transportation conditions generally, adopt more uniform methods of loading and handling traffic, and to make and receive suggestions for better facilities, wherever needed, at the various terminals.

Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President of the company, opened the convention. J. R. Christie, Superintendent of the Department of New York, dwelt at length, during the course of a set speech, on the liberality of the executive officials in approving expenditures where it could be shown that the money was being spent to facilitate and safeguard the business. The officials will be in session today and tomorrow, and on Thursday they will travel on a special car to Philadelphia to inspect the company's properties and study traffic conditions there. Then they will go to Boston for the same purpose.

Declares $17,728,000 Bond Issue.

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday allowed the Fidelity Trust Company to file a supplemental cross bill of complaint in the suit brought by the New York Trust Company against the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Fidelity Company, and the International Navigation Company, Ltd. The Fidelity Trust Company, in the supplemental bill, states that pursuant to the terms of a mortgage on Aug. 2 it declared the principal of a mercantile marine issue of bonds amounting to $17,728,000 due and payable. In the cross suit the Fidelity Company simply alleged default in the payment of interest due Feb. 1.

REALTY MEN IN NEW LEAGUE

National Association of Brokers Will Enter Every State.

The National Association of Realty Brokers, a new organization which is endeavoring to obtain at least one prominent real estate member from every county in the United States for the better transaction of interstate realty business, held its first convention yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel. At the dinner in the evening there were three women. Miss Lena Ross, one of the active real estate brokers of Chemung County, N. Y., and Mrs. Stephen DeLancy of this city and Miss Anna Rosencranz. Miss Ross is one of the three women brokers who are charter members of the National Association. Her home is in Elmira.

Alderman Ralph Folks, who in the absence from the city of President Marks is acting President of the Borough of Manhattan, welcomed the members to the city. Irving G. Herman of New York acted as toastmaster and among the speakers were J. J. Pierce of Wilmington, Del.; Alfred L. Wyman of Ridgefield Park, Oliver Bunce Ferris, Secretary of the association; Benjamin C. Fox of Chester, Penn.; Roscoe L. Chamberlain of Boston, Walter Scott of Hackensack and David V. Proskey.

The association, although only organled last April, has more than 100 members and it was voted to hold another convention of three days in this city beginning Jan. 18 next.

Explosion in Hotel Unavoidable.

The investigation made yesterday to ascertain the cause of the explosion of an ammonia tank in the Biltmore Hotel was fruitless, and at the hotel last night it was said that it could only be considered an unaccountable and unavoidable accident. The hotel management made a search for relatives of the refrigerator man, Leo Regnert, who was killed by the explosion. It was found that he lived at 333 West Thirty-fourth Street, but it was said that he had come to America from Switzerland and had no relatives here.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
All Rooms Facing Ocean.
Private Bath—En Suite or Single.
Service and Cuisine Unexcelled.
Motor Bus Meets Every Train.
Telephone, 201—Long Beach.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Finish your vacation here or week ends. See announcements. Orchestra. Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

The Jackson Health Resort
Dansville, New York.
Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton B. Gorham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now opened. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK FREE at city offices, or send 10c. to G. P. A., L. I. R. R., Penn. Station, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL
in the Mountains
— Wernersville, Pa. —
Delightful Summer Resort. Dry Air. Outlook of 35 Miles. Curative and Tonic Baths. Superior Cuisine. Good Roads. Resident Physician. N. Y. Office, 240 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Madison Square 9230.
HOWARD M. WING.
GALEN MOUNTAIN CO. Manager
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special August rates. $15 up weekly. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Catering to clientele who appreciate the best. Private baths. Free garage. Open all year. Literature on request.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, Rooms en suite with bath. Elec. lights, steam heat, 'phone in rooms. Dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling. Garage. Bklt. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta., Pa. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

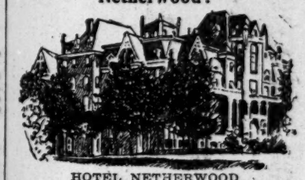
BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open Until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESORT IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS.
Pure, Invigorating Air. No Mosquitoes. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

Why Not Commute from Netherwood?



HOTEL NETHERWOOD
Plainfield, New Jersey
Open all year; 250 rooms; connected with bath; telephone in each room; tennis and squash courts, woodlands, gardens, nightly dances in Gothic Ballroom; grill, dining hall and private dining rooms. Autom

CENSUS MEN REBEL WHEN PAY IS CUT

Chief Enumerator Forced to Close His Office to Escape Angry Agents in Brooklyn.

CHECKS ARE SHORT $10

Disappointed Workers Accuse State of "Short-Changing" Them and Threaten to See Political Bosses.

Chief Census Enumerator William Lieberman passed through the warmest few hours that he has experienced in some time yesterday. The atmosphere in his office became so torrid shortly after noon that he closed up "shop" and fled to the seashore to recuperate. This was due to the fact that the first mail delivered in Brooklyn in the morning contained checks for many enumerators who aided in gathering the statistics of population during the State census.

The enumerators greeted the postman with smiles when they saw that the envelopes had the seal of the State in the upper left-hand corner. They did not have to guess about the contents, for many of them were anxiously waiting to be rewarded for the work they had performed.

The wide smiles of anticipation, however, were lost in many cases when the enumerators found that the checks in the envelopes were $10 less than the bill they sent to the State. Those who had telephones called up the office of Mr. Lieberman, at 180 Montague Street, and vented their feelings upon the unsuspecting Chief Enumerator.

Mr. Lieberman explained that he knew nothing of the making of the checks, but if a mistake had been made in Albany he would do all in his power to have it rectified. The telephone queries grew rapidly and those who had no telephones began to arrive at the office in brigades. Mr. Lieberman pulled his handkerchief out and began to mop his brow. One elderly man from the Tenth Assembly District was more indignant than the others.

"I've been short-changed," he declared, "and I won't stand for a game like this. It's just a plain 'flim-flam.' I have been a Republican for forty years and I intend to see my district leader about it. I worked hard for that money and the State must pay me or I will find out the reason why."

Mr. Lieberman explained to the excited gathering that he received their bills and after approving them forwarded them to Secretary of State Hugo. He assured the enumerators that he would get in touch with the Secretary of State and have the mistake remedied. This seemed to satisfy most of the men, but one with less optimism than the others declared:

"He may talk about Albany remedying a mistake, but let me tell you that when they short-change you up there you might just as well kiss your money good-bye." It developed that the speaker was from Queens County, for he added with a dubious shake of his head, "I think I will see 'Ike the Inventor' from Hook Creek about this. He's the only one that I know of that has any chance of getting my money."

After their interview with Mr. Lieberman the disgruntled enumerators held an indignation meeting on the sidewalk outside of his office and decided to form an organization with the purpose of finding out just how many of the hundreds of enumerators had been underpaid.

PENSION FUND INQUIRY.

Commissioner Fosdick Wants Controller's Charges Sifted.

Raymond B. Fosdick, who was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Mitchel, said yesterday, with regard to the teachers' retirement fund, that, if the Pension Committee did not order an investigation of the charges made by Controller Prendergast, he would ask for the investigation himself.

He added that a bill was sent to Albany which provided that the teachers of the city should pay a larger per cent. into the fund, but that Grace C. Strachan and others killed the bill.

Many of the board's members, he declared, do not always know what they are voting for and he himself may have voted for pensions as unworthy as those mentioned by the committee.

PROTEST SALE OF WABASH.

St. Louis Firm Wants New Company to Assume All Debts.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A protest against the sale of the Wabash Railroad to the reorganization committee was filed in the Federal District Court here today by the J. H. Teasdale Commission Company of St. Louis on the ground that under the reorganization plan the claim of the commission company against the railroad company for freight overcharges will be forfeited.

The commission company asks that before the reorganization is consummated provision be made for the new railroad company to assume the debts of the old.

The sale of the Wabash already has been tentatively confirmed by the Federal Court.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$2,431,248	+$110,482
Eighteen roads	9,996,133	— 575,687
Total (23 roads)	12,427,381	— 456,205

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	$1,241,878	$1,299,659	$57,781
Pass. rev.	469,998	402,153	*$64,843
T'l op. revs.	1,885,774	1,524,902	*40,971
Ma. way & st.	203,629	501,994	98,364
Maint. equip.	343,163	326,064	*17,098
Trans. expss.	456,905	520,228	63,320
T'l op. expss.	1,145,129	1,172,137	127,007
Taxes	73,306	60,453	*12,762
Op. income	647,251	492,116	*155,134
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	15,911,101	17,058,445	1,147,343
Pass. rev.	4,449,044	5,077,407	628,363
T'l op. revs.	21,823,236	23,593,641	1,770,405
Ma. way & st.	2,541,559	3,406,851	865,312
Ma. equip.	3,092,351	4,318,511	326,160
Trans. expss.	6,290,954	7,311,843	1,020,888
T'l op. expss.	14,289,670	16,460,569	2,170,898
Taxes	1,937,926	1,069,143	*11,462
Oper. income	6,511,607	6,123,563	*388,044

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for June and twelve months—

Gross	119,784	127,203	7,418
Net aft. taxes.	41,696	50,501	8,805
Surp. aft. ch's	5,246	15,031	9,785
Six mos. gross.	625,124	658,106	32,982
Net aft. taxes.	190,505	226,461	35,956
Def. aft. ch's.	25,772	†14,740	*40,511
Increase. †Surplus.			

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	72,350	70,467	1,883
Net. aft. taxes.	31,581	28,740	2,841
Bal. aft. b'd in.	24,712	22,375	2,337
12 mos. gross.	880,574	778,129	102,445
Net aft. taxes.	365,216	278,047	87,179
Bal. aft. b'd in.	285,962	218,095	67,867
Sur. aft. n'e in.	213,962	146,095	67,867

MORGAN BACK AT HIS DESK.

Banker Shot Six Weeks Ago Says "Punctures Have Been Vulcanized."

Looking as fit as a man should after a long vacation in the open, J. P. Morgan drove quietly up to his offices at noon yesterday and plunged up the steps in his old, vigorous way to get to his desk. Stories of a heavy bodyguard and a back door entrance to the building were dissipated when the banker's limousine, a machine known to thousands by reason of the hours that it has stood outside the banking quarters, rolled up to the curb.

Mr. Morgan had come back to work after an absence of six weeks. It was on Saturday morning, July 3, that he was called from his breakfast table and shot twice by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who killed himself in the Mineola jail a few days later. Mr. Morgan did not look like a sick man yesterday, and the strength of his handclasp was something to beware of.

At frequent intervals the banker tried to get at his accumulated mail, but he was interrupted so many times by men prominent in the financial district who wanted to congratulate him that he finally escaped upstairs to his private office. Replying to a friend's inquiry as to his health, he said:

"Oh, I'm all right. My punctures have been vulcanized and I have taken the road again."

Any hope of a departure as uneventful as his arrival was banished at 4:30 o'clock when the return of the automobile served as a signal for the photographers waiting across the street. A crowd quickly collected and Mr. Morgan was greatly surprised when he reached the door to see the throng outside. A rumble of applause greeted him as he hurried down the steps.

$6,000,000 FORTUNE IS LOST

Mrs. Wright Barclay, Fined $250 for Contempt, Faces Jail.

Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay of 7 West Ninety-second Street, who inherited a large fortune from her first husband, Augustus Browning Prentice, was fined $250 yesterday for contempt of court by Spreme Court Justice Guy, who allowed Mrs. Barclay five days in which to pay or go to Ludlow Street Jail. Her lawyer, Norman W. Kerngood, pleaded with the Court for more time, but the Justice was obdurate.

Simultaneously with the argument on the contempt motion, brought by the officials of the Corn Exchange Bank, came the announcement in court that Mrs. Barclay had filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. Her husband is Wright Barclay, a realty operator.

Lawyer Kerngood explained how Mrs. Barclay's fortune, estimated at one time to be $6,000,000, mostly in realty holdings, had disappeared. He told the Court that his client, like many social leaders, had entrusted her business affairs to business agents and to servants. The agents paid exorbitant bonuses for loans and made unbusinesslike concessions to tenants. The lawyer said Mrs. Barclay's holdings were now hardly worth $30,000.

Her present difficulty in court has been occasioned by a judgment for $3,027 obtained against her by the Corn Exchange Bank. Failing to pay, she was ordered by the Supreme Court to appear in supplementary proceedings on June 27, which she failed to do. At that time she offered a certificate from her physician, Dr. Warren G. McFarland, which said she was too much worried over her financial affairs to stand the strain of an examination. A postponement was granted until July 9, when she failed again to appear.

NASHVILLE SALARIES CUT.

City Officials to Get 25 Per Cent. Less—$167,000 Loan Authorized.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—Chancellor Allison today cut salaries of all city officials and employes, from the Mayor down, 25 per cent., and authorized a municipal loan of $167,000 for current expenses.

Chancellor Allison's action is the result of the City Hall scandal in which charges of financial irregularities were made, and a receiver was asked for the city. The city's credit is not impaired.

Strike on Long Island Railroad.

Refused an increase in pay, 125 trackmen employed in building the Winfield cutoff on the Long Island Railroad between Woodside and Winfield threw down their tools yesterday morning and quit work. The men say they want 20 cents an hour and nine hours a day. Officials of the railroad say that seventy-five of the men who quit were regular employes and the rest were extra men. There was no disorder and the railroad men say the work will proceed as usual, as there are plenty of men to take the strikers' places.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BUGGLE, MATHILDE, (March 25, 1915;) deposits and personalty, $7,589; net, $5,730; Henry Buggle, brother, beneficiary.

COONEY, ROSE, (March 31, 1915;) deposits, $1,461; net, $1,241; Ellen Fox, niece, beneficiary.

DEITSCH, CHARLDS, (Feb. 28, 1914;) net, $39,212. Mrs. Rosetta Deitsch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $14,672, in 10 East 17 St., appraised at $55,000; equity, $12,172, in 12 East 17 St., appraised at $52,500; insurance, $2,228; due from firm of Deitsch Brothers, manufacturers of leather goods, $25,102.

DEITSCH, Mrs. ROSETTA F., (July 15, 1914;) net estate, $108,982; Adele, Charles, and Frank J. Deitsch, three minor children, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $54,129; personalty and household goods, $4,665; corporate bonds, $28,712; due from estate of Charles Deitsch, deceased, $33,697.

HARDING, Mrs. MARIE ANTOINETTE LUCIE, (Jan. 28, 1915;) net estate, $6,250; John William Harding, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Two lots at Long Beach, L. I., $1,400; plot at Rockaway Park, L. I., equity, $2,983; deposits, $123; personalty, $2,172.

KIMBALL, WILLIAM C., (Jan. 17, 1914;) net estate, $50,473; Mrs. Blanche R. Kimball, widow, $45,489; rest of estate passes to two sons, a daughter-in-law, and granddaughter. Assets: Cash and deposits, $644; jewelry, $148; stocks and bonds, $55,014.

LONGCLOTH, JACOB, (details elsewhere.)

LEISSNER, EDUARD, (Aug. 20, 1913;) net estate, $220,072; Eduard Leissner, Jr., Marie Schneider, and Millie Landblad, children, each received $58,706; George E. Leissner, son, received a legacy of $1,000 and a life estate one-twenty-first of the residue; the rest passed to other relatives, friends of decedent and to institutions. Assets: 420 East 71st St., $16,564; property at Central Park, Nassau County, L. I., $38,400; deposits, $3,555; mortgages and personalty, $39,206; stocks and bonds, $142,734.

MORGENROTH, JULIUS, (Aug. 17, 1914;) $10,461; net estate, $15,058. Jacob Morgenroth, brother, beneficiary. Assets: Interest, $2,822, in 182 West 112 St., appraised at $32,000; interest, $5,726, in 1,577-1,579 Madison Av., appraised at $52,000; interest, $2,827, in 1,548-1,550 Madison Av., appraised at $51,250; interest, $3,482, in 121 West 114 St., appraised at $39,000; interest, $3,359, in 127 West 112 St., appraised at $32,000, and $1,062, added to the value of decedent's realty; interest by the appraiser by stipulation; interest in real estate business, $149; personalty, $30.

MUNZ, BERNHARD, (April 9, 1913;) net estate, $21,085. Mrs. Carrie Munz, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: 393-395 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I., $32,000; 5 lots at Hempstead, L. I., $500; 2 lots at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., $200; deposits, $1,012; insurance, $2,119.

PARKE, CATHERINE, (May 8, 1895;) interest in meadow land at Flushing, L. I., $142; no deductions enumerated.

PEABODY, JAMES C., (Jan. 1, 1915;) net estate, $12,747. Mrs. Bebecca M. Peabody, widow, beneficiary. Assets—Three lots at Ground View Park, Westchester County, $1,394; deposits, $6,237; personalty, $450; stocks and bonds, $6,618; membership in Consolidated Stock Exchange, $800.

PETERS, CAROLINA, (Dec. 13, 1907;) net estate, $6,101. Herman Peters, husband, and a son and a daughter, beneficiaries. Assets—Equity of $6,309 in 508 East 83d St., appraised at $17,000; cash, $105.

ROSEN, HARRY L., (Nov. 3, 1913;) net estate, $85,228. Mrs. Jennie Rosen, widow, given life estate in $63,978, and remainder of estate passes to Irwin Rosen, son, who also is given cash bequests amounting to $17,500; rest of estate to twelve institutions. Assets—Interest, $1,350, in 102 West 106th St., appraised at $27,000; interest, $3,600, in 243 West 109th St., appraised at $28,000; deposits, $13,727; mortgages and personalty, $35,986; stocks and bonds, $13,046.

STONE, JULIUS, (May 23, 1911;) net estate, $4,916. Mrs. Rosa Stone, widow, and three children, beneficiaries. Assets—An interest of $1,848 in the equity in 218 East 56th St., appraised at $25,000; interest in firm of J. Stone & Son, $2,126; insurance, $3,000.

THACKER, HORACE B., (April 9, 1914;) net estate, $175,812. Mrs. Mary E. H. Thacker, widow, given $170,812; several small bequests to relatives and friends. Assets—A lot in Village of Somers, Westchester County, $850; deposits, $34,980; personalty, mortgages and jewelry, $4,065; stocks and bonds, $143,404.

BARGE SINKS TUG; TWO LOST

Mate and Cook of the Lackawanna Drowned When Ship Goes Down.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 16.—The tug Lackawanna, owned by the Reading Railroad, was rammed and sunk south of the Handkerchief Lightship last night by the barge Nanticoke in tow of the tug Triton. Clarence Tingle of Bayonne, N. J., the mate, and Nicholas Mikey, an Austrian cook on the tug, were drowned. Eleven survivors, including the chief engineer, who was greatly exhausted after being in the water four hours, were brought here by the tug Scranton today.

The Lackawanna lies in six and a half fathoms of water in the channel, and is said to be a menace to navigation through Pollock Rip Slue. The Nanticoke's stem was damaged.

The Lackawanna was bound from New York for Portland with three light barges. The tug Triton, towing the Nanticoke, was bound in the opposite direction. The two tugs cleared each other, but the Nanticoke, swining over toward the Lackawanna, struck her amidships. The tug went down within a few minutes.

Captain Brophy and eight of the crew of the Lackawanna launched the lifeboat, and soon afterward picked up two of the crew. The engineer was hauled out of the water about daylight, and the body of Mate Tingle was recovered a little later, but Mikey was not seen.

The Lackawanna barges anchored and will be taken to Portland by the Triton.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The liquidating movement in wheat was resumed on a large scale yesterday, with the result that at one time prices were off fully 2c a bushel from Saturday's close. Late covering caused a rally, but final prices were nevertheless still 1½c net lower. World's shipments, according to Broomhall, were 6,160,000 bushels, compared with 6,308,000 bushels last week and 4,880,000 bushels a year ago. The domestic visible increased 141,000 bushels for the week and the amount on passage decreased 2,368,000 bushels. The local cash market was irregular, closing as follows: No. 2 red, $1.19 cost, insurance, and freight New York spot and $1.20 cost, insurance, and freight New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.08¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07 cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Sept.	....	....	1.13⅝	1.15½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	1.05¼	1.03½	1.04½	1.05⅝	89⅝
Dec.	1.05⅝	1.03¾	1.04⅝	1.06⅛	95¼
May	1.09⅜	1.08⅜	1.09¼	1.10⅜	1.02¼

CORN.

A decline of ⅝ to 1c in corn prices yesterday was almost entirely due to the very favorable weather and crop news received over Sunday. Slight rallies near the close in sympathy with wheat left the market finally ¼c to ½c net lower. The visible supply increased 612,000 bushels and Broomhall reported world's shipments as 4,407,000 bushels, compared with 5,930,000 bushels the previous week. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 88½c, lake and rail, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	74½	73½	73⅞	74⅝	78⅛
December	63½	62⅝	63	63¼	68½
May	65⅞	64⅜	64¾	65⅜	69¼

OATS.

With other grain markets, oats suffered from the fine weather over Sunday, and lost 1 to 1⅝c per bushel at one time, followed by a closing rally which left last prices ½ to 1c net lower. Receipts were also heavy, causing a sharp break in cash markets through the West and in this here. The quotation for standard being 66½; No. 2 white, 67; No. 3 white, 66; No. 4 white, 65½; fancy clipped white, 65@70, and ordinary clipped white, 63@65c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
September	38¾	37⅝	38¼	39	41⅝
December	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	39½	44¾
May	41⅝	40⅝	41	42	47⅛

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was quiet yesterday, but fluctuations were irregular enough to reflect rather a nervous and unsettled sentiment, with the close showing a net loss of from 2 to 4 points. Sales were only 7,500 bags. Yesterday's cost and freight offers were quite irregular, with quotations based on English credits ranging from 8.63c up to 9.40c for Santos 4s, the latter doubtless being specially described, while quotations for Rio 7s ranged from about 6.90c to 7c. The local spot market was unchanged.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	6.32@6.33	6.34
September	....	....	6.37@6.38	6.39
October	....	....	6.40@6.41	6.43
November	....	....	6.43@6.44	6.46
December	6.49	6.46	6.46@6.47	6.49
January	....	....	6.50@6.51	6.53
February	....	....	6.54@6.55	6.57
March	6.63	6.60	6.58@6.59	6.62
April	....	....	6.62@6.64	6.67
May	6.72	6.72	6.67@6.68	6.71
June	....	....	6.72@6.73	6.76
July	....	....	6.77@6.78	6.81

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet and easy, 1 to 12 points lower, with no business reported on the call. News from the spot market showed a quiet condition there, with free offerings untaken by refiners, and toward the end of the day there was a little scattered selling, with the market closing easy, 6 to 10 points lower, with sales for the day 1,150 tons.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	3.63	3.63	3.58@3.59	3.64
September	3.63	3.60	3.60@3.61	3.66
October	3.66	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.68
November	3.60	3.60	3.55@3.56	3.61
December	3.30	3.30	3.30@3.31	3.37
January	....	..	3.00@3.01	3.07
February	....	..	3.00@3.01	3.07
March	....	..	3.03@3.04	3.10
April	....	..	3.03@3.04	3.10
May	....	..	3.05@3.07	3.15
June	....	..	3.07@3.09	3.17
July	....	..	3.09@3.11	3.18

COTTONSEED OIL.

Moderate weakness was the feature of yesterday's oil market. There was some hedge pressure and considerable local liquidation based on the heaviness in hog products. Final prices in the local market were 4 to 10 points net lower, and sales, 6,100 barrels.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.70@	5.80
August	5.85	5.80	5.70@5.80	5.80
September	5.76	5.69	5.69@5.70	5.77
October	5.80	5.77	5.75@5.78	5.79
November	....	....	5.72@5.75	5.77
December	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.78	5.81
January	5.81	5.81	5.82@5.83	5.92
February	....	....	5.90@5.94	5.95
March	6.01	6.00	5.99@6.00	6.07

PROVISIONS.

After moderate steadiness, weakness developed in pork and eventually extended to the whole list, due to commission house pressure, the break in grain and selling by packers. Receipts at Chicago aggregated 30,000 hogs, with 12,000 expected tomorrow. Kansas City had 5,000 hogs and Omaha, 5,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—Sept.	8.00	7.92	7.92	8.00	9.52
October	8.07	8.00	8.00	8.07	9.65
Ribs—Sept	8.85	8.70	8.70	8.85	12.60
October	8.90	8.77	8.77	8.90	12.17
Pork—Sept.	14.02	18.75	13.75	13.95	22.10
October	14.12	13.85	13.90	14.05	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,061 packages. Trading is quiet. Exporters are taking very little stock, and with quite liberal receipts the market had an easier tone, though holders of highest grades of creamery are yet show no disposition to shade prices from those asked at the close of business last week. The cheapest grades of butter are easier, especially ladies and packing stock. Creamery, extras, 28½@29c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; dairy, packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19c; No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,855 cases. Arrivals are moderate, Western advices are strong, fresh receipts are cleaning up pretty well, and the market shows a generally firm tone. There is a gradual hardening of values and some upward trade made in quotations. Some inquiry for storage stock, but little business reported as yet; prime to choice April packings can be had at 23½@24c. Nearby eggs in light supply, but some of the trade has been diverted to storage stock, and the fresh goods appear to be sufficient for present needs at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@15c; checks, choice, dry, 14@14½c; fair to good, 12½@13½c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 27@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@35c; Western, gathered whites, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:57|Moon sets..10:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:19	12:00	5:58	6:52
Governors Island	12:23	12:00	6:16	7:18
Hell Gate	2:13	1:50	7:56	8:58

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 16.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Auchendale, London, July 30.
SS Themis, St. Lucia, Aug. 4.
SS Rhodesia, Marseilles, July 25.
SS Gregory, Para, Aug. 2.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Vitalia, Rotterdam, July 27.
SS California, Baltimore, Aug. 13.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Jos. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Aug. 11.
SS Burmese Prince, Brest, July 31.
SS Border Knight, Liverpool, July 31.
SS Port Hunter, Genoa, July 31.
SS Sikuida, Turks Island, Aug. 10.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 14.
SS Stampalia, Palermo, Aug. 5.
SS Meissonier, Havre, Aug. 5.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Aug. 11.
SS City of Colombo, Boston, Aug. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 8
United States	Christiana's	Aug. 4
Thessaloniki	Patras	July 26
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Newguay	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Tampico	Balboa	Aug. 6
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Calamares	Colon	Aug. 9
Yaquez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 2
Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 14
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Rappahannock	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Taunton	Sama	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE THURSDAY.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixham	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fugerand, Guiana	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 16.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 244 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 17th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon 15th.

SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,007 miles S. at 7 P. M. 15th.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 78 miles N. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 426 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Carysfoot at 7 P. M.

SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, was 142 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 622 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 160 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 369 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Aug. 15.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Aug. 13.
SS Talisman, at Leith, Aug. 14.
SS Madawaska, at Manila, Aug. 13.
SS Lindenhall, at Gibraltar, Aug. 13.
SS America, at Genoa, Aug. 14.
SS Badagri, at Forcados, Aug. 12.
SS Martazan, at Tagos, Aug. 12.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Tallac, at Progreso, Aug. 16.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Metapan, at Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Indradeo, at Colon, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS La Campini, from Rotterdam, Aug. 12.
SS Hathor, from Havre, Aug. 12.
SS Athertom, from Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Lord Downshire, from Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Wirringen, from Barbados, Aug. 14.
SS St. Andre, from St. Nazaire, Aug. 16.
SS Cheyenne, from Barrow, Aug. 16.
SS Ledaal, from Shields, Aug. 15.
SS Carolyn, from Balboa, Aug. 15.
SS Osterdyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Advance, from Colon, Aug. 16.

Passed.

SS Knutsford, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS St. Ronald, for New York from Vladivostok, passed Perim.
SS Europa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian ..... Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru, Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 16; Sydney, July 17; Au

HOLDS LACKAWANNA PROMISE NOT BINDING

M. & E. Committee Says Those Who Do Not Become Parties to Equity Suit May Lose Out.

POINTS TO POSSIBLE TANGLE

It Contends Stockholders Who Fail to Come In May Be Barred by Statute of Limitations.

A controversy has developed between the Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Morris & Essex Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which leases the Morris & Essex in perpetuity. The difference of opinion grew out of the equity suit which had been instituted in the Chancery Court of New Jersey by Morris & Essex stockholders to compel the Lackawanna to make an accounting and to force the road to pay 8 per cent. instead of 7 per cent. in dividends on the $15,000,000 Morris & Essex stock. The Lackawanna is accused of attempting to block the deposit of Morris & Essex stock with the Protective Committee.

The suit was brought in the names of prominent individuals and corporations holding big blocks of the Morris & Essex stock. It appears, however, that all of the stockholders who aided to overthrow the old Lackawanna directorate of the Morris & Essex at the recent stockholders' meeting have not deposited their stock with the stockholders' committee, and have not formally become parties to the suit. This question has arisen: If an increased dividend should be allowed by the court would it be paid to all the Morris & Essex stockholders or only to those who were parties to the suit? The stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman, is urging stockholders to deposit their stock, asserting that those not represented in the suit are running the risk of being barred from any advantages gained by a favorable outcome of the suit.

Promised to Pay All Stockholders.

The Lackawanna, on the other hand, has placed itself on record as ready to pay all stockholders of the Morris & Essex any increases which may be due them in the event of a decision favorable to the Morris & Essex stockholders. The Lackawanna, according to this statement, will pay the stockholders whether they become parties to the suit or whether they hold aloof. The stock deposit agreement calls for the advance of $1 for each share deposited with the committee. This money is called for merely to secure the expenses of the committee. There is to be no actual payment of costs until after the litigation is completed. If successful, the costs, according to the committee, will not be more than $1, and, if unsuccessful, they will not exceed 25 cents a share. The expert investigation and examination of accounts involved in the intricate suits necessarily call for an outlay of considerable money.

It is the statement of the Lackawanna that stockholders need not legally participate in the suit in order to get court awards which has enlivened the controversy. Under the advice of the Van Tuyl Committee, for instance, a holder of, say, 10,000 shares who is in sympathy with the suit against the Lackawanna, is urged to deposit his stock or send an authorization to the committee and accompany the stock or authorization with a check for $10,000. Such a depositor will get 3 per cent. on his money until litigation is completed. Stockholders consulting the Lackawanna, on the other hand, are referred to the Company's official statement of May 28, in which all stockholders, the exact of a bigmeal, are promised equal treatment.

The Van Tuyl Committee, under date of Aug. 4, sent a circular to the stockholders setting forth its position. This circular says:

Dividends Paid Direct.

"Under the terms of the lease the dividends are payable by the Lackawanna directly to the Morris & Essex stockholders. The cause of action of stockholders for increased dividends is, therefore, a direct cause of action in their favor against the Lackawanna, and not a derivative cause of action based upon the rights of the Morris & Essex as in the ordinary case of a stockholders' action. Any recovery in the pending suit will, therefore—at least as to dividends which may be adjudged to have been payable in past years—be limited to the parties to the suit and to the stock represented by the committee, and it is to the manifest interest of stockholders to co-operate with the committee in order that they may receive the benefit of any judgment which may be recovered.

"The Lackawanna has vigorously endeavored to dissuade stockholders from depositing their stock with the committee and thus hamper it in its efforts to establish the right of stockholders to increased dividends. The Lackawanna's promise of equal treatment to all stockholders is not legally binding and could not be enforced by stockholders of the Morris & Essex. It does not justify stockholders, particularly trustees and other fiduciaries, in relying upon it and in taking the risk of recovering the amounts to which they may be entitled rather than in making certain of the recovery of any arrears of dividends which may be found to be due by co-operating with the committee.

"The answer of the defendants in the suit brought under the direction of the committee was filed July 22, 1915, and contains various technical defenses, including a plea of the Statute of Limitations. This plea illustrates the necessity for co-operation on the part of stockholders. It may well be that even if a recovery should be had in the pending suit it might be held that stockholders who were not represented therein would not be entitled to a part of the amount adjudged to be due for past years on the ground that their claim had been barred by the statute. As the period of limitation is running all the time against stockholders it is essential that they should promptly co-operate with the committee in order that they may recover the amount of dividends in arrears for as long a period in the past as possible.

May Be Barred by Statute.

"Stockholders should therefore realize that unless they are represented in the pending suit they run the risk of being barred from recovering a part of whatever dividends may be determined to be payable, and that the longer they delay in securing such representation the longer will be the period for which they may be barred.

"The committee cannot too strongly impress upon stockholders the necessity for prompt action on their part if they desire fully to protect their interests."

The Lackawanna's promise to treat all stockholders alike, as contained in the May 18 circular appeared over the name of William H. Truesdale, President of the road. Mr. Truesdale said then:

"Should the courts finally determine that any of you are entitled to additional sums by way of rental or otherwise under the terms of the lease of the Morris & Essex Railroad to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in excess of the 7 per cent. paid, this company hereby agrees to pay pro rata whatever additional amount is so determined to be due, to all stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, whether or not they participate in said suit by signing the proposed stockholders' agreement."

SELL GREENHUT CO. TODAY.

Expected Property Will Be Bought In as a Going Concern.

The real and personal property of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company will be offered at public sale at noon to-day in the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue, at Eighteenth Street, according to a decree of sale granted to the trustees in bankruptcy. The property will be offered in eighteen parcels, so that bidders, by offering enough, may buy all or any part of it.

Parcels 1, 2 and 3 are the real estate of the bankrupt, and are subject to separate mortgages and a deed of trust to the Central Trust Company to secure an issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds. Parcel 4 includes parcels 1, 2 and 3 as one parcel. Parcel 5 consists of warehouse property, free and clear, but subject to rights of tenants if any exist. Parcels 6 to 12 include all of the property in the delivery system of the J. B. Greenhut Company. Parcel 13 consists of a recreation centre at Long Branch, N. J., and parcel 14 consists of all merchandise.

Parcel 15 includes the business of the bankrupt as a going concern, everything in parcel 14 and everything connected with the business, except all real estate and certain securities, known as the investment account. Parcel 16 includes the investment account, which consists of securities and bonds offered subject to the lien of the Guaranty Trust Company as pledgee. Parcel 17 includes everything except real estate. Parcel 18 includes everything, that is, parcels 4 to 17 inclusive. No bid for parcel 18 will be accepted unless the properties covered in parcel 4 and the property included in parcel 17 receive as much as would be received for any of the properties in any other bid.

Bids will be received for any one or more of the parcels containing such conditions as the bidder may specify. No bid will be debarred from consideration by reason of such conditions, but no bids which contain conditions of a release or compromise for the disposition of any property of the bankrupt, or any claims of the estate against the bankrupts, or officer or stockholder, or against creditors or against any other person shall be accepted.

It is expected that a body of the creditors of the bankrupt who desire to reorganize the business will buy it as a going concern.

Wall Paper Exhibition Ends.

Last night saw the closing of the exhibition of 1915-1916 lines of domestic wall paper, which had been running here for the past week at the Hotels Breslin and Imperial. Twenty-five out-of-town manufacturers showed their new papers at these hotels, while others, who had local showrooms, held their exhibitions in them. One local manufacturer exhibited both ways. While there were fewer exhibitors than last year, the show was said to be a success. Good orders were taken by the jobbing buyers, for whose benefit the affair was staged. A noticeable feature was the general improvement in the designs and colorings of the papers. Fine tapestry patterns were a feature, as were Chinese, and old chintz effects. Fabric effects were also shown, they simulating rice-cloth, linen, burlap, &c. One of the real novelty showings was of so-called forest tones, in which something new in the way of blended stock, both plain and printed in harmonizing colors, was offered. Thirty-inch papers were featured strongly, though some opinion was expressed to the effect that their popularity is on the wane.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

J. P. FRIEND of Loudy & Friend, Chicago, Hotel Astor, will pay cash for jobs in ladies' and misses' Fall suits and coats; must be very cheap; don't call nor phone; write what you have.

WILL BUY 100 PIECES PLAID TAFFETA for cash. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

JOBBER looking at popular priced evening dresses. Goldberg, seventh floor, 16 West 22d St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 35th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SKIRTS after 11. Meyer, 35 West 36th, Third Floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED, SILK AND LACE WAISTS, 8 50 TIMES.

CONTRACTOR.—Call samples of silk cloth dresses, Third Floor, 30 West 25th.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35 West 31st St. 7th floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

150 FALL SUITS, newest styles, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

WE HAVE Barmen laces in gross form for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Needs House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4345.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

PICRIC ACID.—Want quotation 5,000 tons French specification; no brokers. S 52 Times.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 386 6th Av.

SALESMAN, cloak, suit, wants A1 line, entire New England States. N 28 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3⅛@3½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3⅛@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Imports of Textile Samples.

A special committee, representing the Merchants' Association, left yesterday for Washington to confer with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters with a view of protesting against and securing a modification of the recently enforced Treasury decision limiting imports of textile fabric samples free of duty to nine inches. The committee will propose a plan to the department which they believe will secure the free importation of usable samples without having the privilege abused by unscrupulous persons.

To Help Barbados Trade.

Chester W. Martin, United States Consul at Barbados, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409 Custom House, between 10 and 12 o'clock today. Mr. Martin will be glad to furnish American business firms with information regarding trade conditions in Barbados and opportunities for the sale of American goods. Mr. Martin said yesterday that, generally speaking, there has been an increase in the amount of American trade moving into the West Indies, though, naturally, the islands are largely dependent upon Great Britain for supplies.

A New Sort of Window Hanging.

For the woman who is seeking something new to hang at the windows of the less formal rooms of her house or apartment, an enterprising firm has brought out a fabric known as a two-tex cretonne. One-half of the fabric is made and decorated as a cretonne, while the other half is made to resemble a marquisette. The marquisette half is finished with a narrow trimming of lace, or some other decorative fabric, along the edge. When hung the fabric gives the effect of a cretonne curtain draped over one of marquisette, and the result is said to be very pleasing. The fabric was shown at the exhibition of wall paper here during the past week. The cretonne pattern in the cloth was designed to match the cretonne cut-out border made by the same concern.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

With the departure of most of the buyers from the local woolen and worsted cloth markets, selling agents are in a position to size up the orders left behind. A man well known in both branches of the trade said yesterday that a conservative but substantial business has been done in Spring goods, although there were some spots. As a rule, spotty conditions are usually found on either the woolen or worsted sides of the market but, in the buying just ended, both classes of fabrics shared in the matter of spots. The consensus of opinion in the trade is that the orders given were rather good feeling throughout the country. While one of the factors in the buying situation was the shortage of stocks generally prevailing in all sections, the buyers themselves showed a more cheerful tone as to business conditions than has been the case for some time.

Amoskeag Names Spring Prices.

Jarvis & Prankard, selling agents for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, yesterday made prices on their Spring, 1916, lines of serges, crashes, shepherd checks, panamas, vigoureux, popins, whipcords and cotton warp dress goods. The well-known No. 4,002, a thirty-six-inch serge, has been priced at 33½ cents, net, an advance of a cent a yard over the last price on this fabric, while all of the wide serge fabrics have been moved up about 5 cents a yard. Several of the fabrics priced are being offered for the first time. In the circular sent out by the selling agents, it is said that "our productions will not be distributed until all orders are received, providing there is no delay on the part of our customers." The selling terms are 2 per cent., ten days, sixty days extra on all goods delivered prior to Oct. 15, and 2 per cent., ten days, April 1, for Spring delivery, one-third each November, December and January.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

There was not a great deal of change in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buying of staple goods was hardly more than fair, but prices held firm at recent levels. Not a great deal of business on sheetings or drills was told of, though some orders were taken on 4.70 sheetings at 3¾ cents for nearby delivery. In the printcloth end of the market further business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s, for delivery to the end of the year, at 3¾ cents, and some nearby orders were booked on 39-inch 80 squares, at 5⅝ cents. There were reports of nearby sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¼ cents, but the best evidences were that these goods were being held quite firmly at an eighth higher. Fancies continued to move well. Spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-58s...3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s...*5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3⅞c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅛c
*Nominal.

Wash Goods Are Selling Well.

A nice Fall business is now being placed here by retailers who have come to this market for new wash goods. Everywhere comments are heard regarding the beauty and novelty of the goods offered, and many buyers acknowledge a temptation to overbuy because of the variety of the fabrics shown and the values they offer. Southern buyers are reported here in good numbers, and, all things considered, they are buying as well as was expected. From all accounts, the business being placed by the jobbing buyers on Spring goods in the primary end of the market is spotty. Many of these buyers returned home without making any really serious attempt to fill their needs, they apparently preferring to go over the very full lines offered in the peace and quiet of their own offices. Because of this, the complaint of poor business is heard in some quarters. Other houses, however, say that their orders have been satisfactory so far. Novel yarn-dyed goods seem to be growing in favor, especially among Western jobbers.

The Rain Hurt Burlap Sales.

The delayed grain movement this year, due to heavy rains, has kept back the call for burlap bags, according to opinions expressed in the local market yesterday, and this, in turn, has delayed the demand for lightweight jute bagging here. To this fact, together with the fact that the record June shipments from Calcutta, which amounted to 94,000,000 yards, are now arriving in this market, is attributed the weakness that now exists here on these goods. Seven-and-a-half-ounce, forty-inch burlaps were nominally held here yesterday at 6 cents, though sales of "distress" goods have been reported as low as 5.70@5.75. Eight-ounce goods in the same width are held, nominally, at 6.15 cents. The heavy end of the market is stronger sales of 10-ounce burlaps having been made here very recently at 7.65, while 10½-ounce goods were sold yesterday, to arrive in the next two weeks, at 7.75 cents. Higher prices are looked for soon, as a general buying movement is expected to develop as soon as the full significance of Great Britain's latest operations in the Calcutta market dawns on American burlap users.

Decision on Handkerchiefs.

The proper construction to be given the three provisions in the present tariff for handkerchiefs was discussed yesterday by Judge Cooper in a decision by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with a protest by Marshall Field & Co., who made importations at Chicago. The handkerchiefs figuring in the test litigation were made of cotton and linen, and were returned by the collector at 40 per cent. as embroidered articles. Many of the handkerchiefs contained an embroidered initial or initials, and were finished on the edge by crocheting. Another part of the importations consisted of handkerchiefs having an embroidered design in one corner, but with rough or unfinished edges. The decision overruled all the claims made with the exception of those having edges finished with a colored ornamentation made on the goods by crocheting. This kind of ornamentation, the board held, does not constitute "embroidery," but entitles the goods to enter at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 282, as hemmed or unhemmed linen handkerchiefs.

Bat Wing Ties Sell Well.

The immediate demand for bat wing ties, for wear with negligee shirts, is said by authorities on the men's neckwear market to be larger than for the last four or five years. It is expected to last till the end of September. For Fall, the high-class haberdashery shops are stocking and showing knitted ties, especially in the brighter colors. Quite liberal orders are being placed for them in college and club stripe effects, in qualities that retail from $2.50 up. The better class retail trade is also giving considerable attention to swivel, detached figures for Fall in small and medium patterns, these scarfs retailing at $1 up. Allover effects on barathea grounds, retailing around $2.50, are also good. Better business than for some time is told of for Fall on solid color effects in barathea weaves. Other of the heavier fabrics, such as serges, armures, &c., are also favored, all of them in the darker shades. Crêpes, on the other hand, are liked in the lighter colors. Embroidered figures on plain grounds, some in single and others in two and three colors, are being bought for Fall. Lines for the holiday season are now being assembled.

July's Silk Imports Dropped.

Further declines from last year's figures are shown in the Silk Association of America's report on dutiable silk entries at this port in the five weeks ended July 31. The total dutiable imports for the 1915 and 1914 periods were $2,039,407 and $2,954,148, respectively, of which $703,543 and $1,080,103, respectively, were contributed by fabrics woven in the piece. The principal gains were shown in imports of velvet ribbons and spun silk or schappe silk yarns. The most notable declines were furnished by imports of velvets, chenilles or other pile fabrics, silk ribbons, ready-made clothing, silk laces, trimmings and embroideries, and similar merchandise made of artificial silk. Imports of raw materials were also smaller last month than in July, 1914, receipts of raw silk falling off more than $200,000 in value. The grand import totals for July, 31 were: 1915, $2,599,468; 1914, $3,740,456.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The J. T. Leonard Co., resident buyers, 853 Fourth Avenue, have obtained the account of E. M. Scarbrough & Sons, Austin, Texas.

Owen J. Brady, who for many years was a general salesman for the H. B. Claflin Company and who is well known to the dry goods trade of the country, is now acting in a similar capacity for the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

J. Frenkel will sell today, at the annex salesrooms, 600-602 Broadway, the $100,000 bankrupt stock of the Searle Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y., including 200,000 yards of cottons and flannels, 4,000 wool and worsted blankets, 5,000 bathrobes, 1,000 dozen shirts, 1,500 dozen pajamas, nightrobes, &c.

The Monarch Knitting Company, Limited, Buffalo, has appointed Albertson Beckhard & Allen, Incorporated, 140 Fifth Avenue, their distributors to the retail trade for New England, New Jersey, and part of New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has discharged Henry R. Follett, ancillary receiver for the property in this city of the Lozier Motor Company of Detroit. He took possession of assets appraised at $9,349, from which there was sold $8,433 at an expense of $638.

TUSCARORA-NEVADA MINES COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has permitted Henry Stanley Haskins, receiver of the Tuscarora-Nevada Mines Company, to lease the property to J. Edward Harrington of New York.

A. GREENSPAN & SONS, manufacturers of pocket books at 53 Wooster Street, have made an assignment to Maurice J. Blatt.

BLOCK & KETOVER, grocers, delicatessen, and lunch room, at 6 Lenox Avenue, have made an assignment to Harry Schoenweter.

HARRIS AXELROD, dealer in corsets and corset covers at 229 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Max Cohn.

MICHELE BENEDETTO, driver of 1,743 Avenue A, formerly President and Treasurer of the Yorkville Coal Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,827 and assets of $128. A petition was filed against the company on Dec. 21, 1912.

SHEPARD S. SABLE & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Shepard B. Sable & Co., Inc., manufacturers of children's hats and caps at 225 Greene Street. The company made an assignment on Friday. Liabilities are $3,300.

HARRY WILENSKY, manager of 797 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,821 and no assets.

MOLLIE BECHER, buyer, of 227 West 41st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,388 and no assets.

CHARLES BRALEY, grocer at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,299 and assets of $601.

ITALIAN UNION IMPORTING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 9 against Yapelli & Tosatti, who did business as the Italian Union Importing Company, wines and liquors, at 409 West Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

HARTLER BROTHERS COMPANY, INC., importers and exporters, of 23 Beaver Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $50,270 and assets of $9,321.

FRIEDMAN & KOERNER, who did business as the Paris Fancy Leather Company, at 713 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,993 and assets of $4,070.

NATHAN SPINELL, dealer in dry goods, at 270 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,389 and assets of $701.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—Friction Pulley and Machine Works, Hudson Falls, filed petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $48,292; assets, $37,067.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Allen, George F.—J. J. McSorley.....$141.39
Bond, Lydia L. M.—Dure & Dolphin.....118.77
Bernson, Rubin—D. B. Marshall & Son.....159.29
Barlow, Alfred E. and Lovella B.—M. W. Canton.....$554.33
Brandreth, John B.—Bank of Nova Scotia.....189.89
Corlett, William W.—J. C. Owen.....370.08
Castello, Henrico—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....$90.38
Crowley, William, and Joseph Parisi—J. I. Brant.....141.91
Creamer, Patrick F.—F. E. Peters.....494.11
Friedman, Abraham—M. Baer et al.....254.59
Fleisher, Joseph—A. H. Gross et al.....471.53
Golden, Isador—S. Teitelbaum et al.....271.20
G. W. Bradley Axe and Tool Co.—George Nash Co.....112.86
Gwatkins, Anna B.—Stern Brothers.....482.30
Juveiler, Herman—Blumberg & Aronson, Inc.....115.85
Johnson, Kate—J. N. Golding.....452.20
Kosatsky, David—B. Weinberg & Sons.....158.47
Kantrowitz, Harriet, or Mrs. H. Kantrowitz—S. Kahn et al.....185.00
Lanigan, Walter F.—Manhattan Leasing Co.....195.15
Levy, Abe or Abraham—T. Weinstein.....130.65
Lunger, Irving C.—J. J. McSorley.....119.99
Lentz, Louis—M. Brubber.....237.19
Mikles, Guy L.—Underwood Typewriter Co.....154.91
Mintzer, William—Bellaire Bottle Co.....335.74
Perkowitz, Robert—W. P. Peters Co.....272.11
Matthes, Louis H.—J. E. Almer.....864.23
Morris, Seigbert Albert—H. J. Glenny et al.....356.41
Moore, James and Annie—R. A. Reilly.120.01
Morgenstern, Clarence W.—Julius Bohm & Son, Inc.....112.22
Meandlowitz, Jacob, and Edw. Friedman —E. Spiegel.....271.77
Newcomb, Josiah T.—U. S. Trust Co. et al., trustees et al.....561.12
Negro, Raffaele—Interstate Note and Holding Co.....124.49
Nerschi, Augustine—Same.....119.80
Oestreicher, Bernard—G. Brenauer et al.....163.91
Putnam, Eleanor J.—Louise & Co.....632.97
Rosenblatt, Simon—H. Harris Fur Dyeing Co.....195.85
Root, Marshall J.—New Netherlands Bank of N. Y.....118.98
Shapiro, Morris H. and Jacob—S. Rosenthal.....296.45
Sheedy, James—H. Frank.....111.91
Stamboni, Dominick—Same.....180.30
Slack, James V.—E. D. Hobson.....219.65
Saxton, Robert M.—G. M. Dinkelspiel..121.81
Seltzer, Charles M., John S. Francis, and Chas. Edgerton—N. V. Ketchan et al.....534.40
Tatosian, Alexander K.—K. Frazier.....546.18
Taggert, Marshall W.—J. Wise Co., Inc., 123.54
Ukers, Gladys Wright—M. Micolino..154.41
Wolpin, Louis—J. Narzisenfeld.....137.59
Woodend, Wm. E.—I. Kahn.....571.06

In Bronx County

Caccallale, Domenic—W. H. Austin....$81.12
Fitz Gerald, Archer W. and Mary A.—Bryant Park Bank.....$2,204.85
Fitz Gerald, Archer W. and Mary F.—Same.....$468.01
Luisi, Selvina—G. Cordusi.....$149.41
Markowitz, Max, and Abe Weinstein—M. Antman, as guardian.....$229.22
McMahon, Thomas J.—Columbia Distilling Co.....$320.70
McDougal, James J.—C. M. Nahmmacher.....$64.92
McSweeney, John—Peck Brothers & Winch.....$188.58
Presser, Abraham—L. H. Goldberg....$45.12
Reinitz, Max and Hanna—M. Kirsch.$1,744.52
Westchester Wood Working Co.—E. B. Beyer.....$274.53
Wolf, Israel—Cramer Manfacturing Co.$288.17

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Adams, Alfredo B.—Sixty Wall St., Dec. 28, 1911.....$472.06
Borgia, Tomaso—Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co., Oct. 19, 1911.....$1,246.20
Borgia, Thomas and Carmine—H. Lubetkin, Feb. 15, 1910.....214.91
Simon, Schnapier—I. Weiss, Oct. 15, 1910.....121.66
Bedford, George P.—Dr. Savage Physical Development Institute, July 3, 1913, (vacated).....371.87
Lein, William—Simon Strauss, Inc., July 24, 1915, (vacated).....141.74
Liederman Realty Co.—P. F. Pinkham, June 5, 1915, (cancelled).....146.36

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. B. GREENHUT CO., (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.; Inc.,) Bankrupt.

Pursuant to decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy dated July 30, 1915, the assets of the above-named Bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustees at the place of business of the bankrupt, 6th Ave. and 18th St. in the building on the west side of 6th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with and in the manner provided for by said decree. Bids will then and there be received by the undersigned Trustees pursuant to the terms of said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustees or their attorneys. The properties offered for sale include the merchandise of the bankrupt estate (which merchandise may be bid for in bulk or in lots or departments to be parcelled by the undersigned Trustees as provided in said decree), its customers' accounts receivable, fixtures, delivery system, all the assets comprising the department store business and real estate of the Bankrupt.

The merchandise offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application to the Trustees, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustees at least five days before the sale. All bids for separate departments or lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid in bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the bankrupt estate than sales of the merchandise in separate lots or departments.

After all bids are received, the Referee at said time and place or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for and will make such orders of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the above-named Bankrupt or the disposition of its assets or the adjustment, release, adjudication, or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

The real property including leaseholds of the bankrupt estate which appears to be subject to the lien of a mortgage or deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1910 (which real property and leaseholds are described in parcels 1, 2, and 3) shall be sold free and clear of the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust.

The property will be offered for sale in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL 1. The real property, including leaseholds, on the east side of Sixth Ave. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds, together with statements as to the mortgages thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of 18th Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of 18th Street, five hundred and ten feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-two feet to the southerly side of 19th Street; thence westwardly along said southerly side of 19th Street, four hundred and sixty feet to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL those three certain lots of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, and known and designated as lots numbers one hundred and six (106), one hundred and seven (107), and one hundred and eight (108) on a certain map entitled "Map of lands of John Tonnele in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New York," made by George B. Smith and Edward Doughty, 1828 and 1835, by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, July 8th, 1842, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 18th Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly along the said northerly side of 18th Street, forty-five feet and one-half inch, thence in a northeasterly direction sixty-seven feet, five inches to a point sixty-seven feet, four and one-half inches from the said northerly side of West 18th Street, thence easterly on a line parallel with the said northerly side of West 18th Street six feet and one-half of an inch, thence in a northeasterly direction five feet and four inches to a point which, if extended in a straight line until it intersects the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, would be distant at such point of intersection sixty-seven feet, nine inches from the northeasterly corner of 18th Street and Sixth Avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction ninety-two feet, four inches along said line so extended until it reaches the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, sixty-seven feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, and entered into and recorded in the Office of the Register of the County of New York on September 30, 1895, in Liber 39 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 280;

(b) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele as Trustee, unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated April 9, 1912, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, May 27, 1912, in Liber 175 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 256;

(c) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 1, 1894, made by John L. Tonnele, unto Gerson Siegel, recorded in the Register's Office September 30, 1895, in Liber 39 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 289;

(d) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele to Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., as the predecessor, dated May 28, 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York October 6, 1910, in Liber 241 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 256;

(e) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 12, 1894, made by William Waldorf Astor to Moses Siegel, and recorded in the Register's Office on September 30, 1895, in Liber 38 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 297, and

(f) the said Indenture of Lease made by William Waldorf Astor unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated Feb. 16, 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, March 8, 1915, in Liber 197 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 234;

and as to each and all of said Indentures of Lease all the rights, property, privileges, estate, right, title and interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired and renewal or renewals therein and thereof, and all and singular the covenants and conditions therein contained are offered for sale.

SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the rents, payments, covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements in each of said Indentures of Lease, contained.

The property described in this Parcel 1 is offered subject to the right of maintenance and operation of the elevated railroad on Sixth Avenue.

The above mentioned freehold and leasehold premises described as Parcel 1 are subject to prior mortgages to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company maturing August 10, 1920, to secure the payment of the aggregate sum of $1,750,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 4½% per annum, accrued since June 1, 1915. The said mortgages are as follows:

(a) A mortgage given by Siegel-Cooper Company, dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on July 18, 1910, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 202, Sec. 3, page 416.

(b). A mortgage given by William Wetterer, dated August 10, 1896, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on August 17, 1896, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 82, Sec. 3, page 86.

(c) A mortgage given by William Wetterer and Meta A. Wetterer, his wife, dated February 8, 1899, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on February 8, 1899, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 71, Sec. 3, page 147.

Reference is made to said three mortgages and to a certain agreement relating thereto dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York July 18, 1910, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 206, Sec 3, page 283, as if all said instruments were here fully set forth.

PARCEL 2. The real property, including leaseholds, on the west side of Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds; together with a statement as to the mortgage thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

ALL that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of 19th Street, running thence westwardly along the southerly side of 19th Street, three hundred and three feet and eight inches; thence southerly parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with 18th Street, one hundred and seventy-one feet, two inches more or less to the westerly line of land of the adjoining owner, thence southerly along said westerly line and parallel with Sixth Avenue, eighty-four feet to the northerly side of 18th Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 18th Street, four hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence northwardly along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of West 19th Street; running thence westerly, along said southerly side of West 19th Street, one hundred and fifty-two feet, ten inches; thence southerly and parallel to said westerly side of Sixth Avenue, or nearly so, one hundred and twenty-two feet, six inches; thence easterly, one hundred and fifty-three feet to a point on said westerly side of Sixth Avenue, which point is distant one hundred and eighteen feet, nine inches southerly from the said corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Sixth Avenue with said southerly side of West 19th Street, and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighteen feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be all the said dimensions more or less.

Is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain Indenture of Lease made by James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely and Douglas Robinson, as Trustees for John Jacob Astor, under the last Will and Testament of William Astor, deceased, to Benjamin Altman, dated October 30, 1895, and recorded in the Office of the Register of the County of New York, on April 20, 1906, in Liber 117 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 304.

Also the following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of West 18th Street; running thence southerly along said southerly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning, thence westwardly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth

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AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. O. Flynn, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Grand.
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BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 116 W. 32d.
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BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Townsend & Grace Co.; J. W. Grace, straw goods; 821 B'way.
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BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; L. Block, hosiery, underwear, general mdse. manager; 353 Fourth Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' dresses; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Sheffield, misses', juniors' coats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; basement: C. O. Cooper, ladies' misses' coats, suits; Av. C. Smith, juniors', children's coats; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Kassanoff, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tomson, kimonos, corsets, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
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BROCKVILLE, Canada—Robert Wright & Son; Mr. Wright, millinery, ready to wear, dress goods; 47 W. 24th, Room 707.
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BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
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HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, representing; 320 Church.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; L. Stein, silks, dress goods, linings; 31 Union Sq.
HAZLETON—Fowler Dry Goods Co.; H. A. Schmoll, general buyer; 212 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
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HUTCHINSON, Kan.—O. F. Sawyer Dry Goods Co.; O. L. Sawyer, dry goods; Park Avenue.
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INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, women's ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
JACKSON, Miss.—R. Remington; Miss L. Rogers, cloaks, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; H. Cohen, dry goods; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; N. Smith, cloaks, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Smith, jobs wash dresses, wash skirts; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Brother; B. Becker, carpets; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; Miss N. Smith, corsets; 75 Madison Av.
JOLIET—M. A. Fellman; Mrs. M. A. Fellman, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; J. T. Beck, representing; 116 West 32d.
KALMAZOO—Gilmore Brothers; Miss G. Ray, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss Rymell, dress trimmings; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; L. J. Lauman, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—M. D. Cohn Merc Co.; M. D. Cohn, women's, misses' Fall suits, samples; 43 W. 27th.
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KNOXVILLE—C. C. Gamble, ready to wear; Wellington.
LAFAYETTE—W. H. Zinn Co.; S. Brusky, ready to wear; 105 Grand St.
LAKE LINDEN, Mich.—Fred Carpenter, suits; 12 E. 33d.
LANCASTER—Donovan Co.; G. Donovan, Miss Hirsch, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Leinboch & Co.; W. Leinboch, dry goods; Miss B. Picker, notions; Latham.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, linens, flannels, blankets; 432 4th Ave.
LAREDO, Texas—A. C. Richter, general merchandise, ready to wear; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.
LAUREL—Fine Bros.; Mr. Fine, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th.
LEBANON, Penn.—Harrison Bros. Co.; F. Painchand, suits, small wares; Latham.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; G. G. Wilson, linens, wash goods, white goods; 120 West 32d; Latham.
LITTLE ROCK—M. M. Cohn Co.; Miss H. M. Cohn, ladies' wear; 114 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—B. Levin Dry Goods Co.; B. Levin, dry goods, &c.; 212 5th Av.; Collingwood.
LOS ANGELES—Unique Cloak & Suit House; M. Isaacs, ready to wear; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; T. V. Millea, muslin, flannelette underwear, corsets, house dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. B. Mountjoy, waists, women's, infants' wear, corsets; S. L. White, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; 23 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; B. Kaufman, hdkfs., ribbons, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; A. Straus, cloaks, suits; 12 E. 32d; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. A. L. Conrad, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, women's, misses' dresses; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Straus Co.; Z. Jacoby, linings, notions, jewelry, stationery, books; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG—C. M. Guggenheimer; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions, jewelry; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Netherland.
LYNCHBURG—J. A. MacGregor, general merchandise; Imperial.
MARSHALL, Mo. — Missouri Valley Merc. Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th.
MEMPHIS—Lavy & Greif; D. Greif, ready to wear; 212 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; E. F. Drefous, leather goods; 148 W. 23d.
MEXIA, Texas—J. Nusbaum Co.; J. Desenberg, dry goods; Cumberland.
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MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. Duggan, dress trimmings; Miss B. Sadek, toilet articles; Broadway and 32d.
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MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; Joseph S. Fein, woolens; Woodstock.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; A. C. Hislop, notions, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; E. A. Carlson, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss S. S. Marks, gloves; 432 4th Ave.
MISSOULA, Mont.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; C. A. Barnes, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
MOBILE—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; I. J. Manning, bloaks, suits; Collingwood.
MONESSEN, Penn.—N. W. Schlup & Co.; N. W. Schlup, ready-to-wear, millinery, underwear, linens, laces; Room 822, 41 Union Sq.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; C. F. Swinney, upholstery goods, rugs; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—Steiner & Lobman; W. Lobman, dry goods, furs; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—A. Nachman, ready to wear; 12 E. 22d.
MOULTRIE, Ga.—James Benenson; James Benenson, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts, petticoats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman Berger Teitlebaum; H. Teitlebaum, general mdse.; F. Hirsch, notions, leather goods, fancy goods, art goods, toys; Miss M. Brennan, neckwear, ribbons; 148 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; J. S. Loveless, stationery, books; E. Zeller, notions, fancy goods; O. W. Clayton, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; L. E. Brandon, representing; 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; J. H. Goodman, silks, dress goods, velvets; 1,261 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Lyle Co.; R. Lyle, C. E. Ellis, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Grand.
NEWBERRY, S. C.—L. Morris, clothing, furnishing goods; Albert.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. J. Fisher, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; H. Hebert, millinery; Miss A. Haslam, muslin underwear; S. J. Schwartz, gen's mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—Eagle Garment Co.; M. Dresne, piece goods; Latham.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss R. C. Barber, laces; 1,270 Broadway; Aberdeen.
NOGALES, Ariz.—The Modern; J. Berk, C. Damasut, millinery, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
NORWALK, Ohio—Sanger & Brosins; C. A. Sanger, general mdse., carpets, upholstery; Monticello.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; D. Amsden, Miss L. Carr, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—Thomas Kilpatrick Co.; W. H. Koenig, notions, laces; 220 5th Av.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. W. Hunt, carpets; 1,133 Broadway.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell; W. E. Woods, representing; 432 4th Ave.
OMAHA—Bryne & Hammer D. G. Co.; T. C. Bryne, domestics, flannels, blankets; 51 Leonard.
PALESTINE, Texas—Collatt Bros. & Co.; C. W. Parker, silks, dress goods; 1,181 Broadway; Gerard.
PEORIA—B. & M.; Miss B. Baker, suits; Majestic.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Rucker, millinery, women's garments; Grand.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Southern D. G. and Notion Co.; J. R. Jolly, laces, waists, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Brothers & Co.; B. H. Ullman, piece goods; Imperial.
PICTON, Canada—Bristol & Son; Mr. Bristol, ready to wear, millinery, dress goods; 47 W. 34th, Room 707.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Sutliff, rugs, carpets, linoleum; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. D. Pease, silks; 60 W. 33d; Herald Square.
PITSBURGH—Mally Co.; C. K. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; R. G. Laughlin, china, glassware; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH — Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, knit underwear; Holland House.
PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. N. Kerr, women's coats; Mrs. M. Osborne, women' suits; 120 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Mrs. E. K. White, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; E. Holcombe, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss L. A. Quinn, ribbons; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Ave.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. M. Kerr, linens; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; B. B. Croup, knit underwear, furn. goods, umbrellas, parasols; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Hogan, women's neckwear; Mrs. J. E. White, art needlework; M. M. Dunn, silks, dress goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Seder, general mdse; Miss I. Rosenberg, dresses; 304 5th Ave.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz and Mrs. E. K. White, petticoats, underwear; H. Gilmore, curtains; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Mrs. Demond, misses', juniors' suits; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; S. Iando, womens's, linens; 2 Walker.
PITTSBURGH—Forney & Seidenberg; G. Seidenberg, furnishing goods; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; R. Krauss, housefurnishing goods; Prince George.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. J. Fehl, domestics, blankets; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker; Wallick's.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. H. Saylor, domestics, silks, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 621 Bwy.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. S. Adler, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Hickey, Freeman & Co.; C. J. Paisley, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SALISBURY, N. C.—D. Oestricher, millinery, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum Co.; J. August, suits; 15 E. 26th.
SAN ANTONIO—Emil Blum Co.; J. August, suits; 13 E. 22d.
SAN ANTONIO—M. Halff & Brother; S. Carr, clothing; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—White House; I. Limar, pictures, frames; 15 W. 38th.
SARANAC-LAKE—W. C. Leonard & Co.; R. B. Leonard, housefurn. goods, toys; 320 Church.
SAULT STE MARIE—Prenzlauer Bros. Co.; W. R. Cowan, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; A. J. Bolsert, house furn. goods; 1,261 Bway.
SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; W. J. Hayward, merchandise manager; Miss O. M. Grieve, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
SEATTLE—Seattle Dry G. Co.; Miss Elston, art needlework; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Wren Co.; Miss G. Wren, underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; E. H. Burgoyne, domestics; 320 Church.
ST. JOSEPH—Miss Schnell, millinery; Martinique.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss M. Nolte, muslin underwear, infants' wear, petticoats; L. McAllister, staples, linens, white goods, flannels, blankets; basement; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; G. A. Anderson, carpets, draperies, furniture; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Eiseman Bros. Mfg. Co.; H. F. Eiseman, mfrs. misses', children's dresses; 2 W. 33d; Aberdeen.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. W. Warren, linens, white goods; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods, stationery; E. A. Marks, notions, toilet goods; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry G. Co.; Mrs. Miller, corsets; 470 4th Ave.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; J. A. Spring, domestics, linens; T. J. Querbach, white goods, linens; Prince George; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. F. Flintoff, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 23 W. 26th; Broztell.
ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss Co.; C. J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. A. Beimeur, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry, stationery; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; G. Heller, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.
ST. PETERSBURG—The Willson Chase Co.; E. B. Willson and Miss B. C. Chase, women's ready-to-wear, housefurn. goods; McAlpin.
SUMTER, S. C.—H. D. Barnett, general merchandise; Park Av.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Roth Bros. Co.; Miss M. Collins, notions, jewelry; Breslin

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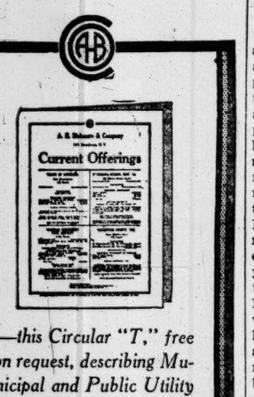

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War Stocks and Steel Shares Rise Sharply—Foreign Exchange Market Greatly Unsettled.

The enormous purchases which are being made here by Europe were reflected yesterday in striking fashion in both the stock market and in the foreign exchange market. In the exchange market making payment for goods bought here forced exchange rates to such a low level as to compel the belief in the financial district that credits would speedily be opened here for Great Britain to stem the downward movement in exchange. In the stock market the upbidding of stocks, largely on the war orders which have been placed in such large amount, reached a stage which increased the caution which has been felt for some time in the more conservative quarters of the financial community.

A year ago, when it was difficult to buy sterling exchange at any price and when demand sterling actually sold at $6, one of the most prominent bankers actively identified with international exchange operations said that within a year sterling would be selling at $4.75. The prediction has come true, and the decline has gone 11 cents to the pound below that figure, extravagant as this banker's prediction seemed to some a year ago. We broke those rates by paying out gold in large amount. England has been attempting to maintain rates here by the same process, the shipment of gold, but it has not been effective. The cables reported yesterday the taking of $9,000,000 gold from the Bank of England, presumably for shipment to New York, but despite such efforts to maintain rates, sterling sold yesterday 5 cents to the pound under the record low figure of Saturday. In the long run the decline in exchange would be to our great disadvantage. It has become our own problem as well as England's to establish financial arrangements which will give some stability to the exchanges. It is being so considered by our bankers, and Wall Street is looking to the early taking of steps to restore the foreign exchanges to an orderly condition.

While exchange was falling rapidly the stock market was being bid up rapidly. It hardly needed the note to Austria to reassure the market that the United States Government would not interfere with the shipment of munitions to the Allies, yet the note was taken as a fresh reason for speculation in some of the war stocks. But that was merely the fillip which quickened the speed of the speculation in these shares. The forward movement, moreover, was not confined to the war stocks, strictly speaking, though they it was which supplied the largest advances and the bulk of the day's trading. The strength and activity of United States Steel and some of the other steel issues gave more sturdiness to the movement than it would otherwise have possessed, but it was not surprising that the number of those increased who felt that the market was becoming vulnerable and who feared for the consequences of some unexpected bad news should any come. A prominent banker whom the Street credits with giving more than merely passive approval to the recent rapid rise in prices said that the dealing in the war stocks was being overdone. The market, he said, was capitalizing the war orders as though the earnings from them were going to be permanent. It is a word of caution which is needed. A market which falls back four or five points on the sale of 100 shares, as happened late yesterday in one of the stocks bid up most rapidly, is not a normal market. If it offers large profits, the converse is true that it also involves large risks.

The allegations published regarding certain phases of the German propaganda in this country did not pass entirely unnoticed in Wall Street. There are those in the financial district who see in these things and in some other matters ground for the belief that the relations between ourselves and Germany are not yet free of the possibility of unpleasant incidents.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis.	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	5	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¼	1¼	1¼

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2½ | 5 mos. 3 @3¼
90 days 2¼@2½ | 6 mos. 3 @3¼
4 mos. 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.67½	4.64	4.65
Cables	4.68½	4.65	4.66

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.65	4.66
Paris	6.02	6.01
Berlin	81⅛	81¼
Austria	15.08	15.13
Russia	37.50	..
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.20
Holland	39⅜	..
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.47	6.46
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.95	41.10
Rio	24.10	24.25
Spain	19¼	19¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.60½	$4.58½	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $236,499,468; balance, $26,763,814; Subtreasury credit balance, $418,439.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount, unchanged; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium; unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ to $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 8d. off 1-16d.; New York, 47c. off ⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$461,643	$7,374,760	$22,360,403
Int. rev. ord.	1,080,788	13,146,836	42,401,093
Cor. inc. tax.	31,582	657,093	8,952,258
Miscellaneous.	295,974	1,880,935	6,545,566
Total rcts.	$1,870,069	$22,969,606	$80,259,321
Expenditures.	3,416,857	31,060,718	104,971,188
Deficit	$1,546,788	$8,750,112	$24,711,866

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	940,100
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	86,275,409
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.65 + .99
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.29	Aug. 11	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33½	33⅞	2,700	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
41	41¼	21,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41	42¾	40¾	41	+ ⅝
73¾	73¾	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73⅝	72¾	73	+ ⅜
56	57	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	57½	57½	57	57	— ½
61	61¼	13,900	Am. Beet Sugar	60⅞	61⅞	59½	61	+ 1¼
63¼	63¼	85,700	Am. Can	61	64¾	60¾	63¼	+ 3¼
106	107	800	Am. Can pf	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107	+ ¾
72⅜	72⅝	31,980	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	73	69½	72½	+ 2¼
140½	142½	100	Am. Coal Products	140	140	140	140	— 2
116	117½	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116	116	116	116	..
51⅜	52	3,400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	52¾	51½	52	+ 1
7¼	7½	100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
25¼	25½	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	24	25¾	24	25⅝	+ 2¼
11½	12	200	Am. Linseed	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ½
29½	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
57½	57¾	22,000	Am. Locomotive	55	58	55	57½	+ 3⅛
98	99	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	+ ¼
80½	81	2,000	Am. Smelt. Ref	80	81⅛	80	80⅞	+ ⅞
106	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
..	..	25	do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	..
47¾	48	7,800	Am. Steel F'dries	44⅜	47½	44¾	47½	+ 3¼
109¾	110⅜	600	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	109¾	110½	+ 1⅜
122½	123⅜	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅝	123⅝	122⅝	123½	+ ⅞
226	230	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	+ 1
37½	38	3,700	Am. Woolen	37⅛	38	36⅞	37⅞	+ 1⅜
92	93	600	Am. Woolen pf	93⅜	93⅜	92½	93	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
0	10	700	Am. Writing P. pf	8⅜	9¼	8⅜	9½	+ 1
68¾	69	4,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	66⅜	69	66⅜	68½	+ 1½
102⅝	103	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103⅝	102⅝	103	+ ½
102¾	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	102¼	103½	102¼	102½	+ ½
81	81½	15,300	Baldwin Loco	80½	82¼	80½	81¾	+ ⅞
82¾	83	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝	+ ⅛
70¾	71¼	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	— ½
283	289	800	Bethlehem Steel	294	294	290	290	..
84½	84⅞	2,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
24	30⅜	100	Brown Shoe	27	27½	27	27½	..
42	43½	100	Booth Fisheries	40	40⅜	40	40¾	+ ⅛
77	81	100	Booth Fish. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	..
65¼	65¾	2,850	Butte & Superior	64¼	65½	63⅜	65	+ ⅞
16	17	400	California Petrol	16⅞	17	16½	16½	+ ½
154	154⅜	2,200	Canadian Pacific	152¾	154⅝	152¼	154	+ ½
43	43¼	1,800	Central Leather Co	43	43¼	43	43⅛	+ 1
104⅜	105	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	..
46	46¼	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
15	19	400	Chicago & Alton	15	15⅞	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,200	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
30½	31¼	900	Chi. Gt. Western pf	31⅛	31⅛	31	31¼	+ ¼
83	83¼	1,410	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅜	83⅜	82⅜	83½	+ ⅜
126	128	200	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
17⅞	18	4,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16½	18¼	16½	18	+ 1⅝
44¾	45	4,500	Chino Copper	44½	45	44¼	45	+ ⅞
43⅞	44	28,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	41	44¼	41	44	+ 3
126½	127	500	Consolidated Gas	127	127⅜	126⅝	126⅝	— ⅜
90	91	5,125	Continental Can	90¼	94⅜	90½	90½	— 2
16	16¼	2,500	Corn Products Ref	16½	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
..	..	25	do., odd lot	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
80	82½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82¼	82¾	82	82	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	81	81	81	81	..
74	74½	19,500	Crucible Steel	74	75½	72¾	74½	+ 1½
103	104	200	Crucible Steel pf	102⅜	103½	102⅜	102½	+ ⅛
110	115	1,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	112	115	112	115	+ 6
140	142	500	Delaware & Hud	142	142	140	140	— 2
7	7¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
11½	12	50	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	..
28⅛	29	2,725	Distillers' Secur	29¼	29⅝	28	28⅞	+ ⅝
5	9	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	7	8	7	8	— 2
..	..	400	Dome Mines	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	..
28⅛	28⅜	9,100	Erie	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
44	44½	2,610	Erie 1st pf	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44	+ ⅝
34½	37	400	Erie 2d pf	34½	34⅝	34	34	— ⅞
280	290	65	General Chemical	280¾	289¾	285	285	..
174	175	7,000	General Electric	172	175½	172	174½	+ 3⅜
219	220	1,650	General Motors	218½	220¼	217	219	— 1
108½	109⅜	500	General Motors pf	109	109	109	109	..
62¼	62½	36,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	59¾	62¾	59¼	62⅜	+ ⅞
107½	108	400	Goodrich pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
118¾	119	400	Great Northern pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	42¾	31,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	41½	43	41⅝	42½	+ 1¼
63	63⅜	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	63	63½	62¾	63½	+ ½
102	104	200	Illinois Central	102	102¼	102	102	..
19¾	20	300	Inter-ConC.v.tr. cfs	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
71⅞	72	800	Inter. Con. Corp.pf	72¼	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	6,300	Inspiration Copper	32	33¾	32	33⅝	+ 1⅝
19¾	20	1,000	Inter.-Mar. tr.cfs	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
73½	76	100	Inter.-Met. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½
29¾	30	300	Int. Agricul	17⅞	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
..	..	500	Int. Agricultural pf	31	31	31	31	..
107	107⅝	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	108	108	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅞
10½	10¾	500	Int. Paper	10	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅛
38½	39	100	Int. Paper pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
27½	27¾	1,800	Kansas City South	28½	28⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
54½	55	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅝	— 1⅛
142	143	1,500	Lehigh Valley	142	142½	142	142	— 1⅜
89¾	92¼	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
112⅞	114	100	Louisville & Nash	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
125	127	100	Manhat. Elevated	127	127	127	127	..
44	44¼	9,500	Maxwell Motors	42½	44¾	42¼	44	+ 2⅜
88	88¼	4,115	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	+ 1¼
36½	36¾	4,475	Max. Motors 2d pf	36	37⅜	36	36½	+ 1½
95	98	100	May Dept.Stores pf	95	95	95	95	— 1
81	81⅝	6,900	Mexican Petroleum	81	83⅜	80¾	81	..
25½	26	200	Miami Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Minn. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
35	39	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	..
..	..	50	do., odd lot	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
7	8	600	Mo., Kansas & Tex	8¼	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
1⅝	1⅞	5,600	Missouri Pacific	1¾	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
50	51	500	Montana Power	49	51	49	51	+ 1¾
102¾	103⅝	300	Montana Power pf	102¾	103⅝	102¾	103⅜	+ 2⅜
73½	74	1,100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73½	75	73½	74¾	+ 3¼
28½	28¾	4,000	Nat. Enam. & St	28½	28¾	27¾	28	+ ⅛
88½	90	200	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	88	89	88	89	+ 1
64½	65¼	1,350	Nat. Lead Co	65	66	65	65¼	+ 1¼
5	5¾	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
14⅜	14½	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
115	118	2,650	N. Y. Air Brake	117	118	113½	117⅜	+ 3⅛
90½	91	500	N. Y. Central	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ 1¼
63¾	64	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
26¼	26½	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¼	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
107	108	200	Norfolk & Western	108½	108½	106½	107	+ ⅛
72	73½	800	North American	71	72	71	72	+ 1⅛
108¼	108¾	700	Northern Pacific	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
34	34⅝	2,600	Pacific Mail	34½	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	109	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R	108¼	109	108¼	108¾	+ ⅜
77½	77¾	1,700	Philadelphia Co	77¼	77¾	77	77¾	+ ⅝
72	73	200	P., C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	+ 1¼
26⅛	26¼	6,300	Pittsburgh Coal	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26	+ 1
95	95¾	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95	95¾	95	95¾	+ ⅛
90	92	100	Pitts. Steel pf. x d	90	90	90	90	+ 1⅛
82	90	100	Pressed Steel Car	67	69¾	67	69¾	+ 1⅛
65½	66	24,500	Pullman Co	63⅜	63¾	63½	65½	+ 1⅛
163½	165	1,200	Railway Steel Spg	162	164½	162	163⅝	+ 2⅝
41	41¼	1,810	Ray Cons. Copper	39	41⅜	39	41⅜	+ ⅛
223¾	225	800	Reading	222⅝	224¼	222⅝	224¼	+ 1⅞
148½	148⅝	6,600	Republic I. & S	147¼	148½	147¼	148¼	+ 1⅛
25,600	Republic I. & S. pf	44	45⅞	44	45⅞	+ 1⅞
98½	98⅝	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	..
..	..	100	Rock Island Co	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	100	Rock Island Co. pf	41	41	41	41	..
8⅞	9	9,725	Rumely (M.) Co	11½	11½	8⅝	8⅝	— 2⅞
13⅛	13¾	2,100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	14½	15⅞	12¾	13	— ⅝
14¾	14⅞	200	Seaboard A. L	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
33½	33¾	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	32	33½	32	33¼	..
155½	157	2,000	Sears, Ro. & Co	155⅜	155	155½	156⅞	+ 2½
54⅞	55½	12,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	52	55	51¼	55	+ 4⅝
92½	93	100	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co.pf	93	93	93	93	+ 3
88¾	89	4,200	Southern Pacific	88¾	90	88¾	89⅝	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	500	Southern Railway	16½	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
48	48	200	Southern Ry. pf	48	48	48	48	..
56	56	50	Standard Milling	56	56	56	56	..
102¾	105	34,100	Studebaker Co	102¾	106½	102¼	105	+ 1½
45	48½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	45	48½	45	47¼	— ¼
143½	144	23,300	Tennessee Copper	143½	144	143¼	144	+ ¼
12	12	900	Texas Co	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
50⅜	51	600	Texas & Pacific	50⅜	51	50¼	51	+ ⅛
102	102	668	Third Avenue	102	102	102	102	+ 1
101	102	200	Tob. Products pf	101	102	101	102	+ ⅛
90	92	100	Twin City R. T	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
7	7¼	800	Union B. & P. Co	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29¼	100	Union B. & P. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	10,800	Union Pacific	131⅜	132½	131⅜	131⅞	+ ⅝
81	81½	300	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81⅝	81	81	— ⅛
43½	46¼	200	United Cigar Mfrs	45	45	44½	44½	— ½
18⅝	19	900	United Fr. Inv	19⅜	19½	19	19	— ¼
36½	37	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	37½	37½	36½	36½	— ½
22⅝	22⅞	5,450	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	21½	23¼	21½	22½	+ 1¾
68	68	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	69¾	69¾	67½	67½	— 1⅞
2½	3	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
48	49	1,000	U. S. Rubber	48	48⅝	48	48½	+ ¾
73⅞	76⅝	147,100	U. S. Steel	73⅞	76⅝	73⅞	76½	+ 2⅝
112⅞	113	600	U. S. Steel pf	112⅞	113	112⅞	113	+ ⅛
65¼	66⅝	7,200	Utah Copper	65¼	67	65¼	66⅝	+ 1½
36⅝	37⅜	5,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
101⅝	102	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅝
102	102	10	Do, odd lot	102	102	102	102	..
62	63	3,700	Va. Iron, C. & C	62	63	61	61¼	+ 1½
107	110	200	Wells Fargo Exp	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅞
71½	71⅞	1,300	Western Union Tel	71½	71⅞	71¼	71¾	+ ⅜
117⅜	117⅞	112,300	Westing. E. & M	112⅝	118	112⅝	118	+ 5⅜
⅝	1	200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
181	184	3,600	Willys-Overland	180½	182	181	181½	— ½
105¾	106½	800	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	105¾	106½	105¾	106	+ ¼

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Market Prepares for Payment of Call on the War Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The money market was busy today preparing for the payment of the 15 per cent. call on the war loan tomorrow. Discount rates were more firm on the decline in American exchange. The latter was the chief topic of conversation and the opinion is general that the authorities must take action shortly to relieve the situation.

Business was moderate. The war loan changed hands freely. Canadian Car made a fresh spurt, and oil shares were firm, especially Russian.

American securities opened dull and easier, but closed steadier after the execution of a few small buying orders.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F pf	90½	100½	92½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. H. Reynolds Tob.	350	380	350	360
R. H. Reyn. Tob. pf	119	121	119	131

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	605	610	595	600
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg	715	725	715	725
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	238	243	233	236
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	43	44
Cumberland P. L.	50	52	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	237	240
Galena-Signal Oil	168	170	167	169
Galena-Signal Oil pf	137	140	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	146	148	146	148
Indiana Pipe Line	102	104	102	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9½	9⅜	9⅝
National Transit	33½	35	32	34
New York Transit	212	215	210	212
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	103
Ohio Oil	148½	150	147	149
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
Pierce Oil cv. 6s '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil and Gas	392	395	384	387
Prairie Pipe Line	179	180	179	180
Solar Refining	240	250	245	250
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South. Penn. Oil	336	340	333	335
Southwest. Penn.	117	120	115	118
Stand. Oil of Cal	296	294	294	293
Stand. Oil of Ind	443	447	443	447
Stand. Oil of Kan	390	395	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky	275	278	274	278
Stand. Oil of Neb

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	Appalachian Power Stock
50	Arizona Power Pfd. Stock
25	American Chicle Com. Stock
25	American Graphophone Stock
100	Amer. & Brit.Mfg. Com.& Pfd.Stk.
50	Amer. Telegraph & Cable Stock
15	Bankers Trust Stock
100	Bush Terminal Com. Stock
20	Century Bank Stock
100	Computing-Tabulat.-Record. Stock
10	Continental Insurance Stock
50	Deere Pfd. Stock
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25	Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100	Great Northern Paper Stock
25	Goldschmidt Detinning Stock
100	Garland Corporation Stock
10	German Amer. Insurance Stock
25	Hercules Powder Stock
200	International Salt Stock
100	Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.Stk.
100	International Power Com. Stock
10	Kings County Trust Stock
25	Lord & Taylor Com. Stock
100	Mc[illegible]ale Steel Stock
100	[illegible]ten Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
300	[illegible]York City Interborough Stk.
10[illegible]	[illegible]vement-Pond Com. Stock
50	R. Reynolds Tobacco Stock
10	Singer Mfg. Stock
25	Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
100	Tidewater Oil Stock
50	Terminal Warehouse Stock
25	Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
100	Woodward Iron Com. Stock
50	White Rock Pfd. Stock
10	Winchester Repeat'g Arms Stock

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market on a Large Scale, with Irregular Price Changes.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 263,828 shares of stocks and $122,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 22,155; oils, 2,848; railroad, 3,300, and mining, 185,525. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alliance Film..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	American Zinc.	52	52½	51½	52½
2,000	‡Canadian Car & Foundry	116	117	110	112
2,500	‡Canadian Car & Fdy. pf	127	128	121	124
1,500	‡Canada Steel.	33½	33¾	31	31
3,700	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9¾	10	9¼	9¾
120	‡Cent. Foundry	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
975	‡Cramp Ship...	72	73½	72	72
300	Electric Boat.	435	442	435	442
250	Elec. Boat pf.	437	448	437	448
10,000	‡Electric Boat. new, w. i.	43¾	44¾	43½	44¾
130	‡Hall Signal...	16½	16½	15	15
900	‡Houston Oil...	13¾	14	13¾	14
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	2¼	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Int. Mer. M.pf	7¼	*7¼	7¼	7¼
300	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i.	42	43	42	43
400	‡Int. Mer. M., new, w. i. pf	61¼	61¼	60	60
2,500	‡Int. Motors...	26⅝	28	26⅝	27¼
1,000	‡Int. Motors pf	50	53	50	52
450	†‡Int. Nickel...	174	175	172½	173
1,000	‡Int. S. Pump.	8	8¼	7	7¼
2,615	Kath. Br. pf..	3¼	*3½	3¼	3½
85	Kel.-Sp. Tire..	183	184	183	184
2,500	‡L. Tor. Boat.	17	17⅝	14	16⅜
5,900	Mar. of Am..	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
340	Nat. St. Car..	48	48¾	47	48¾
1,640	N. Y. Trans..	16¼	17⅜	16¼	17½
700	Corp. R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
550	‡Stand. Motors	12½	12⅜	12¼	12½
17,500	Submar. Corp. new, w. i.	43⅜	44½	43⅜	44½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
2,500	Tri. Film ctfs.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡U. C. S. Co. of Amer	104	104	104	104
5,000	U. C. S., new	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
400	United P. Sh..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
100	‡Ven. Con. Oil.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
400	‡Worlds Film.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Atlantic Refin.	605	600	605	+ 5
15	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
30	Continental Oil	240	235	240	+ 5
6	Cumber. P. L..	50	50	50	+ 4
15	Eureka P. L..	242	240	242	+ 2
20	Galena-S. O....	169	169	169	..
10	Illinois P. L..	148	148	148	..
30	Indiana P. L..	105	103	105	+ 2
1,720	‡Inter. Petrol..	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
100	Nat. Transit...	34	34	34	+ ½
25	N. Y. Transit.	215	212	215	+ 6
150	Ohio Oil.....	150	149	150	..
135	Pierce Oil.....	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ 2
45	Prai. O. & G.	390	386	390	..
40	Prairie P. L..	181	179	180	+ 5
67	South. O.	340	335	335	+ 1
20	St. O. of Cal..	295	295	295	..
75	St. O. of Ind..	445	443	443	— 2
120	St. O. of N. J.	419	416	416	— 1
150	St. O. of N. Y.	196	193	193	— 4
50	Union T. L....	83	81	81	— 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Wabash, w. i.	11½	*11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
600	‡Wab. pf. (a)	42¾	42¾	41⅞	41⅞
1,200	‡Wab. pf. (b)	22½	22¼	22⅛	22

MINING STOCKS.

650	‡Alaska Jun...	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
4,000	‡Albion Min..	40	40	40	40
1,700	‡Al.-Con M. C..	86	86	85	85
7,500	‡Am. Com'der	13	13	12	13
6,400	‡Atlanta	31	32	30	31
2,000	‡Big Cotton...	6	6¼	6	6
750	Big L. Dev. Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
750	‡Booth	45	47	45	47
700	Braden Copper.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
500	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,800	Caledonia	96	100	95	100
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Con. Nav.-Ut.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,900	‡‡Emma Cop..	80	80	76	80
1,250	‡‡Florence	47	47	45	46
200	‡‡Genesee Cop.	39	39	39	39
100	Goldf. Con....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡‡Gold. Merger	21	22	21	22
100	Howe Sound...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1½	1½	1½
25,000	Kenne. Copper.	30½	41⅛	30⅝	41⅛
100	Kerr Lake....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	‡‡Kewanas	12	12	11	11
1,000	‡Lone Star....	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Cop...	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,500	McIntyre	48	48	48	48
600	‡McK.-Darr...	23	23	23	23
22,000	‡‡Moth. Lode.	28	29	27½	29
400	‡Nev. Hills...	19	20	19	20
280	Nip. Mines...	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	‡North Star...	12	12	12	12
7,500	‡Oro	7	7	7	7
4,000	‡Preston E. D.	6	6	6	6
21,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	46	49	46	49
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick...	8	8	8	8
800	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,300	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡‡Success Min.	1	*1⅛	96	97
2,800	‡Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	23½	24
200	‡Ton. Jim But.	85	85	85	85
500	‡Ton. Montana	30	30	30	30
150	Ton. Extens..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
145	Ton. Mining...	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	‡Wasatch....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡W. End Con.	60	62	60	62
4,000	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$27,000	‡T.M.M.new 5s	74	74	72¼	72⅛
95,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	123½	124½	123¾	124

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.Tob.Co.,ord.	14½	15	14½	15
Central Foundry pf..	26	28	26	28
Emerson Phonograph.	13¾	14½	..	..
Hendee Mfg.....	32	33	32	33
Int. Steam Pump pf.	12	17	12	17
Mutual Profit Sharing	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	8½	9	8½	9
Sterling Gum	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

RAILROADS.

Missouri Pac., w. i..	19¾	20	19¼	20
Mo. Pac., w. i., pf..	38	40	38	40
Wabash, w. i.....	11	11½	11	11¼

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cananea	39½	40	39¾	40
Iron Blossom.....	73	74	70	72
Majestic Mines	50	60	50	60
New Utah Bigham...	2½	3	2¾	3⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	½	⅛	½

BOND.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	150	155	146	153
Aetna Explosives pf...	79	84	79	84
Atlas Powder.....	210	215	203	215
Bliss, E. W.....	340	360	340	360
Bliss, E. W. pf....	129	140	129	140
Canadian Explosives..	290	315	290	320
Canadian Explos. pf...	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms.....	500	520	485	500
Du Pont Powder pf..	96	100	695	725
Hercules Powder.....	365	375	370	...
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	111	113	111	113
Niles-Bement-P. pf....	97	102	97	103
Savage Arms.....	275	300	270	300
Winch'r Rep. Arms.	1675	1725	1675	1725

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept.,	1915	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
6s	—Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	—Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	104
4½s	—June,	1963	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	—Mar.,	1963	101⅛	102	101⅛	102⅛
4½s	—Nov.,	1957	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—May,	1957	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov.,	1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101
4½s	—May,	1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	—Mar.,	1964	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
4½s	—Mar.,	1962	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Sept.,	1960	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar.,	1930-60	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
4s	—May,	1959	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s	—Nov.,	1958	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s	—May,	1957	94½	95	94⅜	95
4s	—Nov.,	1956	93⅜	94¼	93⅜	94¼
4s	—May,	1956	93⅜	94¼	93⅜	94¼
4s	—Nov.,	1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May,	1917	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—Nov.,	1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May,	1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	—Nov.,	1955	84⅜	..	84⅜	..
3½s	—Nov.,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May,	1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday.

	—Monday— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.50	35.50	34.25	34.75
Lead	4.00	4.50	..	4.50
Spelter	*12.00	..	*11.25	..
Antimony	32.50	33.50	33.00	34.00
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†33.00	34.00	†31.00	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17⅛@18c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	67	17	6	67	0	0
Copper, futures.....	69	5	0	68	5	0
Tin, spot.....	151	0	0	149	10	0
Tin, futures.....	153	0	0	151	15	0
Spelter	63	0	0	63	0	0
Lead	20	16	0	20	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Con. Pow. pf., (s. 30)	112	112	112	112
5	Con. Pow. pf..	106½	106½	106½	106½
25	Con. Coal	93	93	93	93
6	North. Central	82⅝	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝
50	Un. Rys. & El.	23	23	23	23
5	Wayland Oil..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	A. C. L. cv.4s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2,000	City of B., 4s, '61, S. L. ...	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	Con. C. ref. 5s.	87½	87½	87¼	87¼
1,000	Con. C. ref. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6,000	Con. Pr. 4½s...	87	87	87	87
1,000	David. Ch. 6s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Mt. V. C. D. 5s	44	44	44	44
2,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s.....	38	38	38	38
5,000	U. R. & E. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.....	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
400	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s.....	82	82	82	82
3,000	U. R. inc. 5s.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
2,000	U. R. inc. 4s.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
6,065	Alaska	34	34⅝	33¾	33⅝
325	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,905	Amer. Zinc....	52¾	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
3,350	Ariz. Com'l...	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
300	Butte & Bal....	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,131	Butte & Sup....	64	65¼	63⅝	65¼
805	Cal. and Ariz..	62½	62½	62½	62½
20	Cal. and Hec..	560	560	560	560
75	Chino	45	45	45	45
190	Copper Range..	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	54⅜
40	Daly West....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
120	East Butte.....	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
25	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
106	Granby	81½	82⅛	81	82⅛
87	Greene Can....	40	40	39½	40
69	Hancock	16	16	16	16
40	Hedley	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
2,375	Island Creek...	49¾	51¾	49⅝	50⅜
5	Isl. Cr'k pf...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
620	Isle Royale....	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½
200	Kerr Lake.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
155	Lake	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
65	Mass. Con.....	10½	11	10½	11
100	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
200	Mohawk	71	72⅝	71	72
480	New Arcadian..	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11¼
600	New Idria	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛
10	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
126	North Butte...	29⅜	29½	28	29⅛
500	Old Col'y Min..	3	3	3	3
25	Osceola	81	81	81	81
2,970	Pond Creek....	19	19¼	19	19
5	Quincy	85	85	85	85
45	Ray	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
150	Shattuck	25¾	25⅞	24½	24½
185	South Lake....	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
35	St. Mary's....	55	55	55	55
120	Super. & Bos..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Superior Cop..	25⅞	26½	25⅝	26⅛
765	Tamarack	53⅝	55	53⅝	54⅞
840	U. S. Smelters.	40	40¼	40	40¼
160	U. S. Smel. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
50	Utah Apex.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
330	Utah Con.....	12¼	12½	12	12
30	Utah Cop.....	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜
20	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

22	Bos. & Alb....	181	181	181	181
10	Boston & Me..	23	23	23	23
5	Bos. & Prov...	232	232	232	232
8	Concord & L..	89	89	89	89
5	Fitchburg pf..	62	62	62	62
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	33	34	33	34
10	North. N. H..	94	94	94	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem.	58½	59½	58½	58¾
85	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼
21	Am. Fn. S. pf..	16¼	16¼	16	16
625	Am. T. & T....	122¾	123½	122⅝	123⅛
105	Am. Wool.....	37½	37½	37	37
1,603	Am. Wool. pf..	87½	87½	87	87¼
1,008	Am. Wool. pf..	93¼	93¾	92⅝	92⅝
110	A. G. & W.I.pf.	26	26	26	26
16	Edison	232	232	231	231
52	Gen. Elec....	173	175¼	173	175¼
10	McElwain pf..	98	98	98	98
34	Fullman	163	164	162¾	162¾
5	Reece Button..	15½	15½	15½	15½
65	Swift	113½	113½	113½	113½
91	United Fruit..	132⅝	134	132⅝	134
484	U. Shoe Mach.	49¾	50	49¼	49½
27	U. S. Mach. pf	29	29	29	29
3,970	U. S. Steel....	78½	79¾	78¾	78⅝
450	U. S. Steel pf.	113⅝	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
290	Ventura Oil...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

BONDS.

$200	A. Tel. cv.4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
13,000	A.,G. & W.I. 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	C., B. & Q.Jt.4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	N. E. Tel.5s.	32	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	West. El. 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.70	.80	La Rose..	.40	.45
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	McK-Dar..	.20	.22
Bingham..	7⅝	8⅛	Mines of A	2¼	2½
Begole	1	1⅛	Majestic...	.59	.64
Butte & L.	.36	.37	Mex Met...	.25	.27
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Nev Doug.	.68	.70
Chief Con.	.90	.95	N Baltic..	3½	3¾
Con Cop...	1½	2	N Cornelia	7	7⅛
Crown R..	.29	.32	Ohio Cop..	.15	.15
Calaveras.	1⅝	1⅞	Old D rcts	7¼	7⅝
Con Ariz..	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.65	Riker-H...	6¼	6½
Champ Cop	6	8	Raven	.09	.11
Cal Corbin	4	6	S W Miami	1	1⅛
Davis-D...	.98	1.00	Stew Min..	1⅛	1⅜
E & B B..	1⅛	1¼	Tono Min..	5	5¼
First Nat.	2⅜	2½	Utah Met.	6½	6⅝
G'd'd Con	1¼	1⅜	Un V Ext.	5⅞	6⅛
Houghton..	3⅝	4	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	.68	.72			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
385	Booth Fish....	40	43	40	43
145	Booth F. pf...	78	80	78	80
130	Chi. P. Tool..	77½	79½	77¼	79½
30	Dia. Match ...	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5	Hart.,S.&M.pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
50	Illinois Brick..	66	66	66	66
25	K. C. R. & L. common	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	81	81	81	81
100	Locomotive	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½
10	Nat. Carb. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
50	People's Gas...	116	116	115⅝	115⅝
50	Public S. pf...	95	95	95	95
10	Quaker O.....	245	245	245	245
100	Quaker O. pf..	106	106	105⅝	105⅝
1,675	Sears-R. com..	155	158	155	156½
195	Stewart Warn'r	66⅛	66⅛	66	66⅛
80	Swift & Co....	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. C. R. 5s..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
8,000	C. Edison 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
5,000	Peo. Gas 5s...	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9,000	Swift 5s.....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Allis-Chalmers.	42⅜	42⅝	40⅞	42
400	American Can..	61¼	64⅜	61¼	64⅜
3	American Gas.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
84	Am. Milling...	6	6	6	6
100	Am.Locomotive	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
435	Baldwin Loco..	81	82½	81	82
5	Baldwin L. pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Buff. & S. pf..	41	41	41	41
880	J. G. Brill....	46¼	48⅜	46¼	47⅛
610	Cambria Steel.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝
10	Col. Fuel & I.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
1,157	Elec. Stor.Bat.	64	64½	63½	64½
60	Erie	28½	28½	28¾	28¾
14	Gen. Asphalt pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
10	Keystone Tel..	14	14	14	14
1,155	Lake Superior.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½
200	Lehigh Nav...	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
65	Lehigh Valley.	70⅜	71⅝	70⅞	71⅝
607	L. V. Transit.	15	16⅛	15	16⅛
1,385	L. V. Tran. pf	32¼	33⅞	32¼	33¼
100	Northern Pac..	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
20

'MOP' PLAN IS STILL OPEN.

Time for Depositing the Securities May Be Extended Today.

The time limit for the deposit of Missouri Pacific Railway securities under the reorganization plan announced by the reorganization committee early in July expired yesterday, but the plan was not declared operative. The Directors of the company had a short meeting, but adjourned until this morning. It is expected that a decision as to success or failure of the plan will be announced after the meeting. The reports of the earnings of the road for the fiscal year ended June 30 will also be presented.

According to persons who have followed the work of reorganization, the managers have not been accorded general support by the security holders. It was stated, however, that the deposits of securities had come in faster in the last few weeks than at any other time. One of the interested persons said that an extension of the time within which to make deposits might be expected as the result of today's meeting of the board.

The drop in the Missouri Pacific stock from around $15 to $2 a share undoubtedly operated to hinder the work of reorganization. The plan calls for an assessment of $50 a share. The stock closed yesterday at $1.75 cents a share. Organized opposition to the plan has come from two different sources, but these sources do not represent a large percentage of the securities.

RATES INCREASED ON HARD COAL WEST

Commerce Board Adds 25 Cents a Ton to Shipments to Chicago Points.

A SURPRISE TO RAILROADS

Had Not Expected Favorable Outcome In View of Recent Adverse Decision on Anthracite Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has followed up its drastic decision reducing rates in the anthracite coal region by granting an increase of 25 cents a ton on anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines to Chicago and other points taking Chicago rates. The tariffs providing for this increase were filed in May last year and were suspended until July 17 this year. The case was held up pending the decision of the general anthracite coal case decided last week.

The decision gives a like increase of the rate to East St. Louis, Kankakee, Joliet, and Peoria. The rate to Chicago and Chicago rate points is increased from $3.50 per gross ton to $3.75, and on net ton from $3.12 to $3.35. The rate to Peoria is increased from $3.75 to $4 on gross ton, and $3.35 to $3.56 on the net ton. To St. Louis and East St. Louis the gross ton rate is raised from $4 to $4.25, and the net ton rate from $3.56 to $3.79.

These rates apply to an annual movement of anthracite coal amounting to 2,500,000 tons. The demand for the increase grew out of the contention that Middle Western dealers were being discriminated against. The commission's conclusions are as follows:

"The record deals primarily with Chicago conditions and the rates to Chicago, because the protestants who appeared at the hearing were coal dealers either at Chicago or at points to which the rate is a combination of the rate to Chicago and the rate from Chicago to the place of destination.

"The entire increase of 25 cents is apportioned as compensation for that part of the haul between the mines and Buffalo on shipments via Buffalo on the lines running to Buffalo, so that on such shipments carriers will receive no increase for that part of the through haul between Buffalo and the named points of destination, and the rate to Buffalo will be uniformly $2, regardless of the destination of the shipments. But as to shipments moving West, not via Buffalo, over the Erie or Pennsylvania Railroads, which extend by their own rails from the mines to Chicago, the increase is necessarily apportioned over the entire mileage from the mines to Chicago.

"Respondents assert that they have proposed the increased rates in view of a complaint that certain discriminations against dealers in and consumers of anthracite coal in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan have been created by the effective rates. Protestants admit the existence of the alleged discrimination, but insist that the only proper way to remove it is by a reduction of the rates to points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, as to which complaint that the Chicago rate is unjustly discriminatory, it being urged that the increased rates are unreasonably high.

"This issue is determined by our finding in the Rates for Transportation of Anthracite Coal, where a rate of $2 per gross ton was found to be reasonable for the haul from the mines to Buffalo. Nothing has been made to appear here that would warrant our requiring the trunk line carriers to accept less revenue on the transportation here involved than they receive on like transportation to the intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Whether or not the rates under consideration are properly divided between the carriers east of Buffalo and those west thereof is a matter not raised on this record. The rates here involved have been justified."

The ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declaring justified the proposed increase of 25 cents a ton on anthracite from the Pennsylvania mines to Chicago and other points West, was a surprise to the anthracite railroads. Estimates of gains resulting from the ruling were not available yesterday. It is understood, however, that the estimated loss of $8,000,000 resulting from the anthracite decision announced last week will be cut by several millions. The principal gains will accrue to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie. In the case of the Erie, which ships great quantities of anthracite direct to Chicago over its own lines, the gains are expected to be very large.

The anthracite roads, despite yesterday's favorable turn, are up in arms over the main anthracite decision, which practically cut some of the old anthracite rates in half. It was learned yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Presidents of the various roads affected will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at the office of the Trunk Line Associations to talk over the situation. A number of lawyers will be present at the meeting and advise courses of action.

From information which reached THE TIMES it appears that there is strong sentiment for taking the Interstate Commerce Commission into the courts. It was explained yesterday, however, that any court action would be limited to a review of questions of law. There may be two exceptions to the general rule. In the case of the Delaware & Hudson and the Ontario & Western, it has been asserted, the new rates will mean confiscation. If these roads can show confiscation they can demand a rehearing of the commission's findings on constitutional grounds.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel's great strength impressed the traders on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and had helpful effect upon the entire market, particularly as it was in the face of a further heavy decline in sterling exchange, which was quoted at one time as low as 4.64. There was, however, a confident feeling that banking measures would be arranged to take care of the foreign exchange situation. Accompanying the advance in steel were continued reports of enlarging earnings and improving conditions in the trade. The "war stocks" generally were very strong, with some of the upward movements in this group semi-sensational.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,080	Allis-Chalmers.	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
760	Am. B. Sugar.	60⅝	61¼	59⅜	61⅛
7,410	Am. Can.....	61	64⅜	61	63½
1,300	Am. Car & Fy.	70½	72⅜	70	71⅞
50	Am. Cot. Oil	52	52	52	52
40	Am. Ice.....	24⅜	25	24⅜	25
1,520	Am. Locom....	55½	58	55⅝	57¾
310	Am. Smelt....	80¼	81	80¼	81
120	Am. Woolen....	38	38½	38	38¼
670	Anaconda ($50)	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅞
180	Baldwin Loco.	81⅝	82⅝	81	81½
50	B. & O.....	82½	82½	82½	82½
40	B. R. T.....	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Cent. Leather.	43¼	43¾	43	43¼
60	C., M. & St. P.	83	83⅜	83	83¾
60	C., R. I. & P.	16⅜	18	16⅜	18
30	Chino Copper..	44¼	45¼	44¼	45¼
2,420	Col. Fuel & I.	41	44⅜	41	44¼
20	Corn Products.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
1,120	Cru. Steel....	74⅛	75¼	72½	74½
40	Distil. Sec....	29½	29½	27⅜	28⅞
500	Erie	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28¼
20	Erie 1st pf....	44	44	44	44
10,300	Goodrich Co...	59¾	62⅜	59¼	62½
310	Gt. Nor. Ore..	42	42	42	42½
110	Guggenheim ..	62⅜	63½	62⅜	63⅛
240	Inspiration	32½	33	32½	33
30	Interborough....	20	20	19⅜	19⅜
* 10	Kan. City So..	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
10	Louis. & Nash.	113	113	113	113
170	Max. Motor....	43	44¼	43	43⅜
230	Mex. Petro....	81⅝	82⅜	81½	82½
220	Mo. Pacific...	1⅞	2	1½	1½
20	Nat. Enamel..	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅜
10	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
110	N. Y. Central	90⅜	90⅜	90½	90⅜
170	Pac. Mail.....	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
150	Pitts. Coal....	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
480	Pr. Steel Car..	64	66½	63⅝	66⅛
1,200	Reading	147½	148⅝	147½	148
810	Rep. I. & St..	44	46	44	45⅝
90	Rumely	10¼	10½	10	10½
40	So. Pacific....	89¼	90	89¼	89⅝
10	So. Railway....	16	16	16	16
580	Studebaker	102½	112½	102½	112½
770	Tenn. Copper..	45½	48½	45½	46⅞
50	Union B. & P..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,100	Union Pacific.	131	132½	131	131⅝
10	U. S. Rubber.	49	49	49	49
25,310	U. S. Steel....	74½	76⅝	74½	76½
70	Utah Copper..	65⅝	67	65⅝	66⅜
80	Va.-Car. Ch...	37½	37⅝	36⅝	37⅜
40	W. Un. Tel....	71½	71½	71½	71½
18,960	Westing. Elec.	113¾	118½	113	118⅛
80,580					

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.31½	.31½	.31	.31½
500	Booth	.45	.45	.45	.45
600	Cons. Va.....	.12½	.12½	.12	.12½
300	Goldfd Flor...	.48	.48	.48	.48
100	Jumbo Ext...	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
200	Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
100	Round Mt....	.44	.44	.44	.44
500	Tono. Exten..	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
400	Vindicator	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
400	West End....	.61	.61	.61	.61
4,600					

Big Italian War Orders Placed.

Woolen manufacturers' agents in this city said yesterday that the Italian Government's war orders for overcoats and blankets placed in this city in the last week had a value well over $10,000,000. It was said by well-informed men in the trade that several of the mills declined to consider the Italian contracts, as their present war orders already require night and day operation. Another reason for turning them down was that the time of delivery was too short, the contracts made calling for initial delivery Sept. 20 and the remainder of the goods during the last three months of the year. The merchandise contracted for here covers 800,000 overcoats, to be lined with wool flannel lining; 1,750,000 three-pound blankets for field use, and 500,000 heavy blankets. Speculation exists among some of the manufacturers who refused to take the contracts as to how the mills which accepted the orders will manage to deliver the goods within the dates specified.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Twenty-two companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $248,500, were incorporated today, including:

Peabody & Converse, brokers, agents, insurance, $50,000; P. H. Noyes, J. V. Converse, S. Peabody, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Coleman & Reitze, stocks, bonds, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, $25,000; J. F. Coleman, W. and G. Reitze, 90 West St.

Chautauqua Producers Co., Jamestown, poultry, horses, live stock, farm, dairy products, $25,000, A. T. and D. D. Pratt, G. H. Gilberds, 213 Curtis St., Jamestown.

Philip Jerge & Sons, Elma, wagons, autos, agricultural implements, grain, fertilizers, hardware, $20,000, E. C., J. J., and P. Jerge, Elma.

Zoller Realty Corp'n, B'klyn, realty, merchandise, $20,000; B. T. Hock, J. F. Bauer, A. Zoller, 2,561 Myrtle Av., Glendale.

The Bass Co., lighting, fixtures, mechanical engineers, $20,000; J. Kerekes, W. Bass, F. Willman, 400 East 64th St.

Stanley G. Smith Corp'n, Syracuse, insurance agency, realty, stocks, investment securities, $15,000; W. C. Collins, E. D. and Stanley G. Smith, Syracuse.

Batt, Crone Co., tobacconists, snuff grinders, $10,000; A. M. Grill, L. Crone, L. H. Batt, 371 West 116th St.

Boyne, importing tailor, merchant tailoring, $10,000; H. and E. Hendrickson, W. I. Sears, 1,131 B'way.

John D. Burt, Inc., realty, engines, foundry, factory supplies, textiles, trucking warehousing, umbrellas, canes, $10,000; W. T. Rainey, A. Pelham, J. U. Burt, 175 Northop St.

Franklin Express & Trucking Co., transfer, trucking, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; A. J. Baruth, M. M. Kraushaar, S. F. Bartol, 54 Dodworth St., B'klyn.

Wilkenfeld-Freedman Dress Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Freedman, M. and L. Wilkenfeld, 66 Kosciusko St., B'klyn.

Hirsch & Borghard, B'klyn, plumbing, steam, gas fitting, hardware, $5,000; C. W. Philipbar, M. Krause, H. A. Borghard, 1,471 Greene Av., B'klyn.

William W. Bell, Inc., dry goods, textiles, commodities, $5,000; S. C. Crane, S. Katz, W. W. Bell, 156 Fifth Av.

Star Binding and Trimming Co., $5,000; A. Nashorn, I. Green, S. E. Weisel, 10 N. High St., Mount Vernon.

Victory Talking Machine Co., B'klyn, musical instruments, $5,000; B. and H. B. Berinstein, 1,694 Wythe Av., B'klyn.

Capital increases: Burkhart Automatic Shoe Polishing Machine Co., Buffalo, $2,500,000 to $3,500,000; Brandon, Magnus & Leon, N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000; Hills Real Estate Co., Syracuse, $6,000 to $10,000; I. D. Wolfson, Inc., N. Y., $10,000 to $20,000.

Authorization: Buffalo-Rivino Co., Los Angeles, Cal., realty improvement, $40,000; rep. by C. L. Gurney, 21 S. Division St., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Charters filed: Charles L. Steurwald, Inc., Perth Amboy, real estate, &c., $100,000; C. L. Steurwald, E. B. Steurwald, South Amboy, and L. Hibbard, Perth Amboy.

Ansonia Drug Co., Paterson, to act as druggists and chemists, $100,000; L. S. Michela, Fred Ansonia, Henry Marelli, and seven others.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	Aug. 14, '15.	Inc. from prev. wk.
Circulation	$9,805,000	$4,000
Loans, dis., inv.....	235,765,000	1,233,000
Indiv. depos., inc. U. S.	189,655,000	*450,000
Due banks.....	88,927,000	*3,281,000
Time deposits.....	8,135,000	3,000
Exchange clearings.....	10,532,000	*1,242,000
Due from banks.....	29,427,000	1,847,000
Cash reserve.....	22,492,000	*705,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank.	10,402,000	*152,000
Res. with other banks..	43,447,000	*4,396,000
Reserve excess.....	8,520,000	*709,000
Excess with Res. agts..	29,475,000	*4,400,000
Ex. with Fed. Res. Bk..	3,416,000	*154,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sales of the United Cigar Stores, it was announced yesterday, broke all records in July. Gross sales were $2,613,758, a gain of 8 per cent. over last year.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have issued for distribution the twelfth edition of their descriptive booklet on Standard Oil securities.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 18 and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 19 and 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Habeas corpus at 10:30 A. M.—U. S. ex rel Collins<Ushers.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Davis<Epoch Prod Cor	Benguiat<Benguiat.
Re City of (Adams St.)	Martin<Martin.
Epstein<Anglowitz.	Lytol<Lytol.
Colvin<Post Mtge and Land Co.	De Von<Cuneo.
Kupperstein<Gottlieb.	Nahmias<Nahmias.
Weinstein<Rea.	Walsh<Welsh.
Conway<Cary Mtg Co.	Lyons<Frey.
Farber<Marx.	Liberti<Liberti.
Sullivan<Walsh, (2.)	Re Roper.
Brit-Am Tob Co<U S Fld & Guar Co.	Frazier<McCann.
Heipernhausen<Marx.	First Nat Bank of Brownsville<Fleitmann.
Dintenfass<Societe Francaise des Films, &c, (2.)	Bishoff<Linch.
Israel<Bykelhaupt.	Lopollo<same.
Deegan<City Sales Agency.	Haertel<same.
Katz<Katz.	Blumenthal<same.
Harding<Harding.	Same<same.
Needleman<Third St Live Stock & Poultry Co.	Goldberg<same.
Delehanty<Pell.	Amalucci<Amalucci.
Falans<38 West 59th St Co.	Freedman<same.
Jacobus<Am Mineral Water Mach Co.	David<same.
MacDonald<Cassidy.	Smith<same.
People<De Villers.	Williams<Paterson.
Re Crawford.	Life Photo Film Corp<Bell.
Marx<Brendan Trading Co.	Re Peerless Coffee & Tea Co.
Hatch<Heinze.	Re Hartfield Tel Code Pub Co.
Re Rantsch.	Kratosky<Kratosky.
Rezzano<Rezzano.	August<Lefevre.
Fields<Fields.	Greene<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Plunkett<Plunkett.	Suffern & Son<Warfield.
Pawel<Thorn.	Ex rel Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp<Mitchell.
Richmond, Wash & C RR<Northern Neck Const Co.	A. Sliz, Inc<Klein.
Newton<Skrilaw.	Sothman<Ward.
Zuber<Zuber.	CNY<Reiling.
Gallagher<Ant't O H.	Thompson<Thompson.
Richman<Richman.	Cicero<N Y C & H R R Co.
Wheeler<Anger.	Grassi Cont Co, Inc<Hobson.
Tarshis<Tarshis.	Rocheblane<Guichard.
De Courcey<R U Delependay & Co.	Re Murray, (in re Davies.)
Grieco<Adams.	Consol Gen Kingdom Italy<Ardaghia.
Nat Park Bank<Kelly	Re Indust Sav & Loan Co.
McGiniey<Thompson.	Momand<Progressive
Starrett Co.	Age Pub Co.
Farmers' L & T Co<Wagner.	J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:	Ebenezer Draper.
Jacob Schnitzer.	Peter J Mathers.
Mary J Tate.	Walter Wakefield.
Mary Murphy.	Sarah Julian.
Max Rosenberger.	Kate S Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Davis<Barth.	Lincoln & Ulmer<Thaynor.
Pope<Lighthouse.	Bemis Rty Co<White.
Ascher<Wolfsheim & Sachs.	Sherick<M & L Hess.
Birch<Tucker.	Segal<Ehrman.
Loewenberger<Sack's & Bernstein.	Silverman<Berkowitz.
Slotopolsky<Kroman.	An Mi Rty Co<Graham
Mandel<Deutsch, (2.)	Somalovitz<Rosenblum
Apfelson<Isaac.	Robinson<S W Sur Ins
Simkame.	Greenberg<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Silverstein<Mina Rty.	Mack<Minden.
Freeman<Goldberg.	O'Brien<Appleton.
Kronfeld<Levy & B.	Margolies<Leaher.
Gerber<Nathan.	Whitman & Co.
Lissy<Carlin Con Co.	Alfred Peats<Gordon.
Perlman<Wodiska.	Frends<Schlieff & S.
Fertig<Rosecar Con Co	Bush Term Bldg Co<Hydrox Chem Co.
Rudini<North Brit & Merc Ins Co.	Ness<Bass & Bass.

Berghorn's Sons, Inc<Michel.	Reiser<Haas.
Singer<Petix.	Am Kalamein Wks<38 W 30th St Co.
Rlty Pur & Mtg Corp<Selner's H Exp & V.	Timen & Wollkind<Scavo.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Toltec-Mexican Oil Co.<East Coast Oil Co.—Charles L. Hoffman. McDermott<Zibelli—Robert Blanton.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Soper<Mulry—Kneeland Moore. Tuckerman<Goldstein—Charles E. Heydt. Greenwich Sav. Bank<Myers—Charles W. Dayton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Weeks, J.—Pauline Myers<Mary Devery—John W. Keller. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.<Barnet Michalomer, (2)—John J. Collins.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 11 A. M. Motions.

Kelly<Harris.	Walsh<Eldert.
Graber<Graber.	Kiely<Smith.
Regenbaum Realty Co<Nonp'l Realty Co.	Camp<Cohen.
Same<Adler.	Frank<Frank.
Staub<Int R T Co.	Brakman<Kemna, (3.)
Meyer<same.	Ferris<Wood.
Gubberg<same.	Tuzza<Salomon.
Joseph<Joseph.	Knickel<Int Handkerchief Co.
Janofsky<Int R T Co.	Simon<Bamman.
O'Sullivan<Cole.	Ames<Pope.
Rugen<Welwood.	Re Meeks.
Koenigsberg<Friszel.	Crossin<Reilly.
Oppenheim<Beekman Const Co.	Simon<De Vos.
Beall<Mestalnz.	Munch<Fuchs.
Simon<De Voa.	Klenzel<Linch.
Graham<Graham.	Siegelman<De Passe.
Dietsch<Connellon.	Sauer<Davis.
Rogan<Carpenter.	McCarthy<McCarthy.
Burke<Higgins.	Strand<Strettler.
Harlem Sav Bank<Munn.	Graydon<Lambertl.
Blumenthal & Bickart<Bendheim.	Samson<H J & S Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Zoller<Bjorkegren, Inc—Arthur N. Giegerich. Harlem Sav Bank<Sawyer—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Zatersky<Nichman.	De Wolf<Baum.
Bachman<Rodgers et al.	Wahl<Fritz.
Morville<Morville.	Weintraub<Horowitz.
Re Am Surety Co, (Riehl,) (2.)	Youle<Windsor L & I Co.
Re Clark Av, (Q'ns.)	Jung<Hinchman et al.
Re Ruat St.	Weitzel<Lawrence.
Re Perry Av.	Jackson<Abraham.
Re Malbone St, (2.)	Macklin, executor, &c<Cates et al.
Re 42d St.	Anglim, infant<Squire.
Re 45th St.	Dean<Dean.
Re Soderstrom, (alleged incompetent.)	Bachman, admx<Rodgers.
Chadsey<Chadsey.	Cridland<Kornan.
Mondsheim<Sheinbaum.	Hughes<Pinelawn Cem
Lewis<Berry et al, (2)	Kurtz et al<Lazarowitz.
Cosgrove<B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R.	Manguerin<Manguerin
Dermody<same, (4.)	Less<Brinton Const Co.
People<Fid & Guar Co (3.)	Levinkind<Levinkind.
Klein<Klein.	Culfield<Caulfield.
Martenhoff<Martenhoff.	

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:	George Franklin. Estates of:
Albert Schaf.	T. McDonald.
Joseph Sandri.	Mary F. Clune.
William Warren.	Preston Infants.
Accounting of:	John Gallagher.
Julia A. Hicks.	John Krogman.
Martin Kaufman.	Peter J. Campbell.
C. G. Pottebaum.	Transfer tax:
John P. Campbell.	G. Worthington.
Charles Krogman.	John Gallagher.
John Krogman.	

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Samuel A. Herzog Buys Apartment Site at Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street—Riverside Drive Deal—O'Day Estate at Deal Lake Sold for About $250,000—Fifth Avenue Bank Lease.

Park Avenue, which has been furnishing considerable activity in the realty market lately, came to the front prominently again yesterday in the purchase by Samuel A. Herzog, one of the active builders on that thoroughfare, of a large plot on the southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street.

The property purchased includes the old stable of the late H. H. Rogers, on the immediate corner, sold by the Rogers estate, and the two adjoining dwelling at 64 and 66 West Fifty-eighth Street, sold respectively by Celinne R. di Butera and Dr. Jackson M. Mills. The combined plot has a frontage on the avenue of 100.5 by 62.6 on Fifty-eighth Street. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal.

Mr. Herzog, who recently sold his latest apartment on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street to William Ziegler, intends to improve the Fifty-eighth Street corner with a high-class thirteen-story apartment having a single suite to a floor. The entire investment, including land and building, will aggregate about $750,000.

Buys Riverside Drive Home.

The five-story residence at 337 Riverside Drive, 20 by 100, near the 106th Street corner, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for Charles B. Barkley. It has been purchased for occupancy, being a cash transaction. The property was held at $100,000.

Harlem Flats Sold.

The five-story flat at 2,027 to 2,033 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of 129th Street, 99.11 on the avenue by 35 on the street, has been sold for Josephine Guild to an investor through the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company. It has been held at $70,000.

The five-story flat at 11 East 112th Street, on plot 25 by 100.11, has been sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company to an investor. The seller acquired it at foreclosure a few weeks ago.

The five-story flat 215 West 115th Street, 20 by 100.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been sold by Bessie Duke. She purchased it last January.

Heights Dwelling Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 51 Hamilton Terrace, near 144th Street, on plot 25 by 98, has been purchased by the Lucky Star Realty Company, Jacob Hirsch President, from the German Savings Bank. W. D. Baker was the broker.

Builder Buys in East 91st Street.

The two three-story dwellings at 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street, a plot 30 by 100.8, between Park and Lexington Avenues, have been sold to a builder by Henrietta R. Rosenblatt. An apartment improvement is contemplated by the new owner.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. Charles H. Walker is the buyer of the dwelling at 327 West Eighty-sixth Street, sold last week by Slawson & Hobbs for Marie E. Brinckhoff.

Bessie Lamb is the purchaser of the dwelling at 141 West 188th Street, sold recently by H. A. Douglas & Co. for Hugo McLernon.

O'Day Estate on Deal Lake Sold.

W. P. Ahnolt, publisher of The Pictorial Review, who leased the home and estate of the late Daniel O'Day at Deal Lake, N. J., has purchased the property from the Equitable Trust Company, acting as trustee for the O'Day estate.

The property is one of the most extensive on the New Jersey coast, containing about forty acres, beautifully laid out, with a large residence, garage and outbuildings. The furnishings in the house, which were gathered at great expense by Mr. O'Day, estimated to be worth $70,000, are included in the sale. It has been stated that Mr. O'Day spent about $500,000 in building the mansion and beautifying the grounds. The property has lately been held at $240,000.

David Stewart was the broker in the sale as well as in the lease to Mr. Ahnolt. Edward Bendheim was associated with him in the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Patrick A. Powers has purchased in the Spuyten Duyvil section a tract of about four acres with riparian rights at Palisade Avenue and 231st Street. The property was purchased from David M. Morrison through the Gaines & Drennan Company. It was held at $52,000. Mr. Powers intends to erect a residence on the property.

M. L. Simon has sold for W. H. Smith to an investor the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 182d Street, a five-story flat with stores on plot 33 by 95.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold, an active Brooklyn builder, has sold the sixteen-family apartment house at 411 St. John's Place to Mrs. Meyerhoffer. It was held at $75,000. He has also sold five three-family houses on Prospect Avenue to Nathan Jacobs for about $35,000.

The Alco Building Company has sold the residence at 2,170 Sixty-second Street, in the Mapleton section, to James C. McCoppen.

Long Island.

The three-story two-family brick house at 6 Burnside Avenue, Corona, has been sold by Nicholas Lopard for the Napoli Building Company to D. Gullo & Brothers.

Leonard Davidson & Co. have sold the two-family house at 12 Lotus Avenue, Glendale, for M. L. Mayer to Adolph Freeman for occupancy.

Trust Company in Fifth Avenue Lease.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, of which George C. Van Tuyl is President, has taken over the lease of D'Orsay, perfumers, of the two-story buildings at 716 Fifth Avenue, adjoining at the southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, and will establish an uptown branch there. The D'Orsey firm rented the building from Schumann & Sons, jewelers, last August, who had originally taken the property on a twenty-one years' lease at $18,000 a year from the Zabriskie estate. The Metropolitan Trust Company has now taken over the balance of the lease, about fifteen years.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co., Incorporated, have leased for Bertha K. Bartleet and Helen M. Post the building 115 West Twenty-eighth Street to the Kervan Company.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has leased the store at 2,170 Broadway in the Wellsmore apartment house for five years to the Rembrandt Galleries. Jules Martin Minne and other Belgian artists will be associated. Louis Kempner & Son represented the Rembrandt Galleries.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Georgine Campbell the store at 922 Madison Avenue to Schwarz & Forger.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. John R. Flagler to William Clark the five-story American basement house, at 17 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for Ora E. Ackely the dwelling at 243 West 100th Street to Mary Maher.

Realty Notes.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company was the sellers of 106, 108, and 110 East 111th Street, and not the Cooper Union Trustees, as reported last week.

Gaines & Drennan Company, Incorporated, have placed a loan of $6,500 on 1,868 Jerome Avenue for George D. Ebermeyer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Prince St, 150, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x95, five-story tenement and stores; Marx Ottinger et al. against Strum-Nadel Co. et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $26,045.92; taxes, &c., $12.93; to the plaintiff for $25,500.

By Henry Brady.

171st St, 563 West, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x95, two-story tenement and store; Edw. F. Cole against J. F. Barry et al. (Action 1;) W. F. Wund, attorney; James A. Foley, referee; due, $8,227.04; taxes, &c., $276; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

171st St, 565, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x95, three-story frame tenement; same against same, (Action 2;) same attorney; same referee; due, $9,597.50; taxes, &c., $300; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 4,438, w s, 331.6 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al.; Elfers & A., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $6,536.25; taxes, &c., $626.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $57,200; to the plaintiff for $43,700.

By Leopold Fuld.

Brook Av, 1,508, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.10, four-story tenement; Ignatz Mantler against Max Koenig et al.; Charles Recht, attorney; M. C. Griffin, referee; due, $4,660.37; to the plaintiff for $2,000 over prior liens.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 313 West, n s, 149 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, three and four story dwelling; M. M. Crulkshank et al. against Marie Barnes et al.; J. H. Hickey, attorney; T. Sutro, referee; due, $1,820; taxes, &c., $508.47; subject to mortgage of $15,000.

75th St, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.5x24.1x98.4, four-story tenement; Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy against Josef Goldfinger et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $11,633.92; taxes, &c., $677.45.

By Hen

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY SITES

On Deep Water with Railroad Facilities

Property located midway between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., 5 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, fronting on the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers; in the heart of the

World's Greatest Labor Market

crossed by

FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Jasper Day

Industrial Department

House Bargain

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

NAVESINK PARK,

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway. New York City.

IF YOU HAVE $100

and can save $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible* for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb in nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

UPPER MONTCLAIR IDEAL HOME

$3,000 Below Cost, on Your Own Terms

12 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 brick fireplaces, gas, electricity, steam heat, hot water heater; garage, garden, fruit; nearly half acre on highly restricted residential street; schools, churches, country club; panoramic view N. Y. City; unmatched train service; 50 minutes house to office. Price less than $10,000. Write or phone Bryant 6306.

WOLFE, 225 WEST 39TH ST., N. Y.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,200.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

MONTCLAIR Exceptional opportunity; new, modern residence; centre hall, large living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium; 4 bedrooms, two baths, sleeping porch. Large plot, excellent location. A sacrifice, $8,000. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna, Montclair, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive all-year-round home, 14 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 baths; garage for 3 cars; 2 servants' rooms; large corner plot; trolley 2 blocks; convenient to station; rent from Sept. 15th or for sale at a bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42ND ST.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.

Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.

Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3490.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

East End Av., near 86th St., 3-story $600
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story..... $720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story $1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story... $1,200
Madison Av., near 87th St., 3-story $1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms.... $1,300
Livingston Pl., nr. 17th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story..... $1,500
West End Av., near 75th St., 3-story..... $1,800

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

14 miles from New York; population 82,000. Elegant, modern and attractive store for rent in best business location. Wonderful opening for millinery and ladies' wearing apparel. Apply Charles Stein, 93 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE

Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

AN INNOVATION,

106 West 69th St.

New, Fireproof; located on private house block, between Columbus Av. and Broadway. Housekeeping Apartments with Maid Service.

3 & 4 Exceptionally Large Rooms.

Modern in every particular.

Rents from $840 to $1,300

The Del Monte,

102 West 75th St.

Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.

7 & 8 Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,500.

The Chateau,

314-316 West 100th St.

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An ideal residential location. Eight-story modern fireproof structure, containing every convenience.

4-5-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $720 to $1,400.

The Kenmare,

327 Central Park West.

Corner 93d St.

Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.

8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.

Corner apartments, every room outside.

814-816 WestEndAv

Between 99th & 100th Sts.

Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.

8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500.

The Mont Cenis,

54 Morningside Drive W.

Corner 116th St.

Convenient to Subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.

Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare, overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.

6-7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $840 to $1,500

Corner apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House. Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths..... $1,100 to $1,400
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths... $1,400 to $1,600
7 Rooms and 3 Baths } ..... $1,900 to $2,100
8 Rooms and 3 Baths }

Renting Agent, on Premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. Apply to Supt., on Premises, or

EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

225 West End Ave.

N. W. Corner 70th Street.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

One Eleven Rooms and 2 Baths Apartment, $1,500

Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

EMAHREL

317 W. 99th Near Riverside

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

WHITE COURT,
203 WEST 107TH ST.

NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

220 West 98th St. **THE BORCHARDT** S. E. Corner of Broadway

Modern House, Convenient 96th Subway.

7 Rooms, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1550 to $1900
8 Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths, $1800 to $2000

All Rooms LARGE and LIGHT; All Modern Conveniences, including Filtered Water, vacuum cleaner, perfectly equipped laundry.

226 West 97th St. **STUART ARMS** adjoining Broadway

7 Large, Light Rooms, 2 Baths, $1400-$1600
2 Large Rooms, Bath, Kitchenettes, $540-$600

Abundant closets; efficient service; exceptional value. Apply Resident, on premises, 220 West 98th St. 'Phone, 6806—Riverside.

425 West 118th St. **The Winthrop** N. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.

430 West 118th St. **The Melville** S. E. Corner Amsterdam Av.

Overlooking Columbia College.

5-6-7 Rooms, $600 to $900

Exceptional Value. First-Class Service. Telephone, 3880—Morningside.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

55 WEST 95TH ST.

Apartment House Directory

Those contemplating a change of residence will find in next Sunday's Real Estate Section of The New York Times a list of desirable apartments arranged in clear and convenient form.

In July The New York Times printed 85,865 lines of Real Estate and Apartment advertising, a gain of 11,105 lines over July, 1914—the largest real estate gain recorded by any New York newspaper.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800
Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Duplex Apartments
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.

Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400

Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLGUARD

(Just completed.)

216 W. 89th Street
S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

3 Rooms and Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,500 up.

166 WEST 87TH ST.

Only one Apartment to lease.

5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

HENDRIK HUDSON
Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive
Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 5 rooms and 3 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners
American Real Estate Company
FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings
Telephone, 4302 Morningside

CENTRAL PARK

APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

THE WEST POINT

336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.

5 Sunny light Rooms, $40-$45 | 6 Sunny Rooms, $50-$55

304 and 306 West 82d St.,

Near Riverside Drive and Subway.
Beautiful Apartments,
Eight Rooms, All Improvements.
First class references required.

Apply on premises, or R. Deeves, 309 B'way.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

"THE UNADILLA,"
11TH ST., 128 WEST.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
6-7 attractive rooms, $70, $80 month.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection.

North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. Rents $30 to $60.

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Leases Made Now from October 1st.

LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

River Cliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.

436 Ft. Washington Ave.,

S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.

4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE

S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.
Modern in all details.

9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria

347-351 West 55th St.

1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchenette,
Furnished or Unfurnished
$30 to $70 per Month.

Ground Floor Apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic

St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

Rentals $720 to $1,000.

Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfdale

604-606 West 115th St.
Near Riverside Drive.

8 Rooms,
$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista

362 Riverside Drive.

Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.

7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere

N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street

7 Rooms & Bath,
$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall

385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.

8 Rooms & 2 Baths,
$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester

547 West 157th St.
Near Broadway Subway station.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Prince's Court

N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street

5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

87th Street, 59-63 West.

Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

111 WEST 48D ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $56
1 Room & Bath, $25
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Large Studio Room & Bath, $540
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

223 LEXINGTON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apt., 2 Rooms & Bath, $480
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

RENAULT COURT
207-211 West 110th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Moderate Rents.
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
Superintendent on Premises.

57th St., 322-328 West.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, L and Sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. **$1000**

Naughtin & Co., 2650 B'way. River.—1146

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 94th St.
S. E. Corner Riverside Ave.
A new 12-sty. fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court

202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. 3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.

4 & 12 W. 92d St.

Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.

Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. Only two apartments remain to lease. 4 and 5 rooms and bath.

Rental $900 to $1,200 yearly.

140 WEST 71ST ST. 3-room Doctor's Office suite. Splendid central location. Convenient to "L," Subway, and all surface lines.

Very low rent.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.

Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.

Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

40 WEST 65TH STREET 6 rooms and 2 baths. Rental $45 per month

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.

4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL

New Buildings Now Ready for Occupancy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly
Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.

Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8591—Aud.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

Apartments for **COMFORT** and **SERVICE**

7—Rooms—8
With 2 Baths.
Central Park West Cor. 90th St.
"The Cayuga."
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 32 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,500 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

CALUMET

340 WEST 57TH STREET.

Exclusive Family Hotel, catering to guests who require refined surroundings. 1 or more rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant. Yearly leases now. Doctor's apartment, 3 rooms and bath, ground floor.

Beautiful Apartment.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease, 41 Convent Ave., 409-419 W. 129th, 408-420 W. 130th, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms, $480-$900. Inquire on premises or Agent, 408 W. 130th. Concession till October.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.
5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,
610 West 141st St.
Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner,
Broadway and 140th St.
Large rooms, pantries, and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,
Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,
2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.
Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,
203 West 94th Street,
Adjoining Broadway.
Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD. W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street **Telephone, Schuyler 3800**

Branch Offices: 373 5th Ave., N. E. Cor. 35th St.; Broadway at 144th Street and 163rd Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.
Vacuum Cleaner Service Free.
Extra Large Rooms.
All Bedrooms Face Private Garden.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 99th St.
12 Story, 3 Elevators.
Southwestern Exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,400.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
10 Rooms, All Outside, 3 Baths.
One Apt. on Floor—Southern Exposure.
Rents $2,100 to $2,800.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
Subway Station at Door.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.

265 CENTRAL PARK WEST
South Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment, 4 Rooms, $1,000.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.
Near Subway and "L."

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
10-Story Fireproof.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,500.
All Outside Rooms. 4 Exposures.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
4, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,600.

CAROLYN COURT
565 West 162d St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast corner Broadway.
Extra Large 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Connecting Bedrooms; Most Attractive.
Rents $720 to $840.

VERA
9 West 68th St.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
8 Large, Light Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
One Apartment on each floor.
Rent $1,600.
Private House Block.

THE BRAENDER
418 Central Park West.
South corner 102d St.
Near Subway and Elevated.
10-Story Fireproof; 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment.
12 Large Outside Rooms and 3 Baths.
$2,000.
Southern Exposure.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, $600—$1,200.

Ramona and Charlemagne
528-532 West 111th St.
Subway at 110th St.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Rents $600 to $1,100.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
8 Story Fireproof Modern Apartments.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,100.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.
Adjoining corner 105th St.
Overlooking Central Park West.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

HAZELTON COURT
3,099 Broadway, near 123d St.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Rents $360 to $540.

451 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest corner of 82d St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $75.00 to $95.00.
Telephone and Hall Service.

CASTLETON-SAGUENAY
WELLINGTON-WELLESLEY
East Side Broadway, 142d to 144th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $35 to $75 per Month.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West.
Southwest corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First floor for doctor.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 West 114th St.
One Block from Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th St.
Non-housekeeping Apartments.
Maid service and electric light.
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $1,300.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE ROSEMARY
4 and 6 West 93d St.
Adjoining Central Park.
Near "L."
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
Riverside Drive, North Corner 135th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,200.
8 Outside Rooms, Corner, $1,200.
Immediate Possession.

LARCHMONT
448 Central Park West.
South corner 105th St.
7 Rooms and Bath; Corner.
Rents $900 to $1,100.

MALVERN
47 Claremont Av.
Adjoining corner 119th St.
Overlooking Columbia and Barnard College.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $900.

LUCILE
122 West 114th St.
Southeast corner St. Nicholas Av.
Near Subway and "L."
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

THE DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
Magnificent Structure.
Unusually sunny exposure. Express Subway Station 100 feet away.
Free Electric Light and Refrigeration.
3 Vacancies Only, 5 to 9 Rooms.
$1,600 to $2,800.
Write or Telephone for Leaflet.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
Adjoining West End Av.
8 Large, Light Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,300 to $1,400.

DALLAS COURT
Overlooking Hudson River.
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
600 West 144th St.
One Block from Subway.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,020.
Corner Apartments, 7 Rooms, $1,020.

THE CORINSECA
Northwest Corner.
209 West 97th St.
One Block 96th St. Subway.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,050.

IRVING ARMS
222 Riverside Drive.
Corner 94th St.
Fireproof Building.
Corner Apartment.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,700.
Southern Exposure. Vacuum Cleaning.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,600.

FLORENCE COURT
509 West 176th St.
Southwest corner Amsterdam Av.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $336 to $600.

SYLVIA HALL
560 West 144th St.
Near Broadway, one block from Subway.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $720.

THE SHOREHAM
60 St. Nicholas Av.
Northeast corner 113th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $660.

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast corner Broadway.
Modern Apartments.
6, 8, 9 and 10 Very Large Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,050 to $2,200.

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest corner 100th St.
Subway at 103d St.
Fireproof Apartments.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,000.
Extra Large Rooms.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast corner 83d St.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St.
Southwest corner Broadway.
12 Story, Overlooking Central Park West.
2, 4, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $2,600.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Subway at 103d St.
All Outside Rooms Facing Hudson.
8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 Riverside Drive.
South corner 144th St.
Excellent View of Hudson River.
One Block from Subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

ELLERSLIE COURTS
West side B'way, 140th and 141st Sts.
Cor. Rooms. All Southern Exposure.
Immediate Possession.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

FRANKLYN HALL
961 St. Nicholas Av.
158th to 159th St.
Near Subway and "L."
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.
All Outside Rooms.

OUR 1915 BOOKLET, CONTAINING DESCRIPTIVE MATTER AND FLOOR PLANS OF THE ABOVE AND MANY OTHER PROPERTIES, MAY BE SECURED AT ANY OF OUR OFFICES, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON REQUEST.

BELNORD

86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

A HOME OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR

If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employees contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
80TH ST. AT BROADWAY
Tel. Schuyler 3800

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.
To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.
In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

Apartments of Highest Character

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE OWNERS, ASSURING UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

The Colosseum

435 Riverside Drive, South cor. 116th St.
Largest Rooms and most attractive floor plan on the Drive.
Dining Rooms, 13x19; Bedrooms, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21, &c.
With Unobstructed View of the Drive and Hudson River.
Simplex and Duplex Apartments.
5-7-8-10 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths. Rents $1,600 to $2,700

The Sanford and Rexford

East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th Sts.
Occupying the Entire Block.
New Fireproof Buildings, affording the ultimate of safety, comfort, elegance.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths. Rents $1,100 to $2,300
With spacious foyers, abundance of closet room.

THE LUXONIA
305 West 72d St.
Bet. W. End. Av. & B'side Dr.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,000.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

THE SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
4-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

THE MENTONE
895 West End Av.
S. W. Corner 104th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.
3 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—**546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

150 WEST 79TH ST.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 136th St.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

NEW APARTMENTS

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — **8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths** — **$2,700 to $4,300**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — **7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,500**
Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — **8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths** — **$2,400 to $3,900**
New Building. Leases from October 1st.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
5, 6 & 7 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.
Superintendent on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

ALLVIEW
709 WEST 170TH ST.
4-5 Rooms, $30-$38
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

THE KANAWAH,
203 WEST 111TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6 Rooms, $37.50-$47.50.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive,
Opposite
Grant's Tomb and Claremont.
6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.
The Best Built House on Riverside.
Management of Owner on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

POINCIANA
507-509 WEST 124TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service. $45.00.
Supt. or **WILCOX & SHELTON,**
2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
overlooking the Hudson; convenient to 110th St. Subway; 4, 5, 6 room Apartments.
RENTS $600 TO $1,020.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 W. 72d.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., (125th St.)

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.
(Near 179th St.)
Elevator Apartments.
One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.
Rentals $420 to $540.
Apply on premises, or to
HEILNER & WOLF,
30 East 42d Street.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $65. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

RIVERVIEW COURT,
611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.
Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

For Tranquillity, Dignity, Comfort Call at
COLUMBIA COURT
510-518 WEST 123RD ST.
3 and 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Rents $32-$45.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
CORNER 150TH ST.
High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

640-644 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Sts.
12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Something more than a mere apartment. Unexcelled location.
4, 5, 6, and 7 ROOMS
2 and 3 BATHS.
Every modern improvement. Excellent elevator service. Superior steam heating plant. Private laundries. Large, bright, airy rooms.
Efficient Day and Night Service.
Rentals:
$540 to $1,500
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Phone 6900 Audubon.

Westbourne Court
556 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms
REASONABLE RENTS.
Superintendent on Premises.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS
NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS
417 West 114th St.

THE ST. ANDREW,
2 EAST 127TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE
—IN THE—
BANCROFT
Kitchenette Apartments
509-517 W. 121st St.
Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$35 to $42.50**
LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, **$45 to $60**
LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
References absolutely indispensable.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., cor. B'way.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof, all modern improvements; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service, 'phones; safes.
Beautiful architecture, entrance and views. If you will come and look, you will rent. JOHN P. DIEHL, Agent, on premises.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $600, $900.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE.,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st, University line, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840.
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

56-60 E. 87 St.
Near Park Ave.
Highest Type Elevator Apartment.
All Night Service.
7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.
Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.
Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF
S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 62D ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'PHONE, 1300—RIVER. or 2370—PLAZA.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

8 EAST 54TH ST.
Triplex Apartment.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Open Fireplace, Roof Garden. Rent $3,400.
ALSO
Physician's Office, 3 Rooms, $1,800.

BRONX.

NEW BUILDINGS
Extra Large Room Elevator Apartments
New residential section, finest in Bronx, conveniently located, at walk-up prices; 3 ROOMS, $23; 4 ROOMS, $29; 5 ROOMS, $43; all front apartments.
179th St. and Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. F. H. Pope, Q. M. Corps, on relief from duty as asst. to Gen. Sup't, army transport service, San Francisco, will report to depot quartermaster there for duty as his asst.

Orders of July 26, directing Col. W. H. Chatfield, attached to 27th Inf., (transferred to 2d Inf., effective Sept. 1,) to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, are amended to direct him to accompany the 27th Inf. from Galveston, Texas, on the transport Buford, about Aug. 26, as far as Honolulu, when he will join the regiment to which transferred.

Maj. F. E. Harris C. A. C., is relieved from duty in Philippine Department, effective Oct. 4, then proceed to San Francisco and report on arrival to Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Orders July 26, relating to 1st Lt. B. Davis, 27th Inf., amended to transfer him to 28th Inf., effective Sept. 1.

First Lt. J. A. Dosher, M. R. C., from duty at Ft. Caswell, N. C., effective on arrival of 1st Lt. E. W. Bayley, M. R. C., at that post, then proceed home and report by telegraph to Adjutant General. Relieved from active duty in M. R. C., effective after leave granted.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. A. Dosher, Med. Res. Corps, 1 month and 24 days; Capt. H. D. Coburn, Inf., 2 months and 15 days; Lt. Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, 2 months; Capt. L. J. Owen, Med. Corps, 3 months; Capt. J. S. Hargrave, Q. M. Corps, 2 months, and Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., two months' further extension.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. J. C. Thom, the St. Louis, to Raleigh, and C. S. McMurtrie, the Raleigh, to Mare Island Navy Yard, for treatment.

Ensigns R. H. Hawkins, to Washington (D. C.) Naval Hospital for treatment, and B. G. Leighton, receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to Tallahassee.

Pay Clerk E. E. Hartline, Boston Yard, Aug. 16, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Sept. 1.

Assistant Pay Clerk J. L. Schram, warranted from July 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Apache at Iona Island; Nanshan and Fortune at Tutuila, Whipple at Cross Sound, Alaska; Kanawha at Newport, Barry, Chauncey, Dale at Celebes, P. I.; Cleveland at Topolobampo, Newport at San Francisco, Tallahassee at New York Yard; Supply and Nerus at Guam, McCall at Rosebank, Galveston at Nagasaki, and the Kearsarge at Boston.

Sailed: Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Reid and Lamson, Charleston for N.Y.; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, San Francisco for San Pedro; Prometheus, Dutch Harbor for Kodiak; Albany, Portland, Ore., for Bremerton; Nero, San Diego for La Paz; Helena, Hankow for Ichang, and the Kentucky, Portland, Me., for Newport.

The Ericsson was placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard Aug. 14.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: Effective 12:30 P. M., Aug. 14, as patrol., third gr., by order of courts, Lipman Moses, to 5th Prec.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. Collins, 89 Prec., to command, 4 P. M., Aug. 13, to 8 A. M., Sept. 7; E. McDonald, 5, to 7; S. C. Hauptman, 7, to 15; J. Leonard, 9, to 17; B. F. Ashley, 15, to 5; M. Summers, 15, to 7; C. A. Becker, 17, to 15, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17, 1915. Patrol. E. Muller, 12, to 277, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; G. N. Frost, 18, and F. J. Fleming, 26, to 4 in Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14; J. C. Kennek, 28, to 1 In. Dist., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; P. Lenahan and W. Ornstein, 40, to plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 14; H. Bearens, 43, to 8 In. Dist., 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14; J. W. Torson, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; C. E. O'Brien, 148, to 147, cler. and house duty, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16; S. J. Brady, 153, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16; J. N. Martinson, 277, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; J. A. Gaharan, 6 In. Dist., to 32, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 14; G. J. Colgan, 6 In. Dist., to 144, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 14; J. F. Birmingham, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, to 12, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. J. J. Doyle, 29, 7 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; J. C. Flood, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; E. C. Cunningham, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 15; R. Hiller, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 15; J. Prendergast, 171, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; M. Lawless, 281, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 15.

These applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. T. F. Donovan, 22, noon Aug. 11, during disability; W. McNamee, 38, 7:30 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; J. O'Connor, 167, 3:20 P. M., Aug. 7, during disability; S. J. T. Genet, B. B. H. Squad, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; A. A. Doolan, T. S., 1 P. M., Aug. 2 to 12:01 A. M. Aug. 5.

Amendment: So much of Par. 2, S. O. 187, c. s., as grants Lieut. George Cullum, 15th Ins. Dis., 10 days' leave without pay, is amended to read 8 A. M., Oct. 20.

Fire Department.

Fire., 1st gr., F. G. Schlicksup, Eng. 220, fined $1 for loss of alarm box key No. 1,977.

Temp. detail, effect 8 A. M. Aug. 14: Fire., 1st gr., E. S. Willmer, Hook & Co. 16, to School of Inst. while on sick report.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, granted: Fire., 3d gr., F. M. Lennon, Eng. 55, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Fire., 4th gr., C. M. Brown, Eng. 53, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., G. E. Walker, H. & L. 40, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 15; Fire., 1st gr., H. F. Schirmer, Eng. 246, 60 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., F. C. Helmke, H. & L. 111, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 18; Fire., 1st gr., W. D. Rice, Jr., Eng. 37, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., P. H. Barrett, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Lieut. Edwin Lawley, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 22; Fire., 1st gr., H. Engehausen, Jr., Hose 1, 36 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 17; Fire., 1st gr., T. J. Hanley, Eng. 57, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 17, and Eng. Michael Powers, Eng. 212, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 19.

EDUCATION NOTES.

New Public School 93, Forest Avenue and Woodbine Street, Ridgewood, is now in course of construction. It will have an open-air roof playground, with a direct entrance from the street.

The request has been renewed for a school to provide for the Rugby section, where there are now nearly 500 children in a rural community with only a portable building on leased ground.

The local School Board of District 12, in its semi-annual report, says that the arguments for a new building for Public School 18 have been too often advanced and are too obvious to require repetition now that the fact that the present site could be sold for a sum sufficient to buy a new lot and erect a modern building in the required location has been repeatedly brought forward, and that it is regrettable that the Board of Education cannot accomplish an obvious improvement, involving no ultimate expense to the city, which an alert business man, to benefit his business, would accomplish with dispatch.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BURNS, EDWARD F., (July 28;) personalty, $850; realty, $1,000; all to widow, Mary.

CLARK, MARY, (July 26;) personalty, over $500; realty, about $17,000; all to relatives and friends.

GARNER, CHARLES W., (July 24;) personalty, $1,800; $615 to son, Reginald; residue to widow, Emily R.

GRIFFIN, CHRISTINE K., (details elsewhere.

HORWITZ, DORA S., (June 20;) personalty, $1,500; all to son, Bernard.

LANE, HENRY V., (March 17;) $5,250; all to sister, Mary A.

LYONS, RICHARD J., (Aug. 8;) personalty, upward $30,000; realty, upward $100,000; Mary and Ellen Lyons, nieces, each receive $500; rest equally to children, Mary E. Goodwin and David J. and Richard J. Lyons, Jr.

SKILLMAN, JOSEPH P., (May 8;) personalty, $5,875; all equally to children, Harry S. Skillman and Susan S. Floy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. PHILSUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5785.

Factory, corner Broadway-Hopkins Av., Long Island City, 50x100; brick; high ceiling; well lighted floor and basement; yard space. Waterman, 12 S. 18th St., Flushing, L. I.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. A waterfront, 90th St. and East River, pier and dockage; plot has three fronts. Apply to John L. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent, on easy terms, for remainder of Summer or Autumn, a furnished bungalow on Lake Champlain; charming location; exceptional attractions. For full particulars address Rev. H. M. Smyth, 600 West 161st St. Phone Audubon 6941.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage.

Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BEDFORD SECTION—BROOKLYN.

For sale, 3-story-and-basement brownstone house, with extension; 11 rooms and bath; located in the exclusive part of Bedford Section, Brooklyn; exceptional opportunity for a doctor or dentist; house in first-class condition; principals only need apply. Y 252 Times Annex.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Treiss, Box 178 Times Downtown.

Want to dispose of my 2 well-located building lots; in good town; only 28 minutes out; will sacrifice for $125 each; do better for half or all cash. Baines, Box 162 Times Downtown.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash; balance $16 per month. COTTAGE, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

50TH ST., BET. MADISON & PARK AVS. Beautiful 5-story American basement house to rent, furnished or unfurnished. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section.—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

5-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 41 West 32d St.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow ready for occupancy Aug. 20; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, beautiful bath, heat, running water, extra large verandah in large plot, and about one block from bay and bathing beach. Built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out. Price $2,950. Easy terms. Bungalow, Box 168 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters. Booklet 5 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Mosemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb, within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A small farm in Conn., with stock and crops; sell cheap. For other particulars apply to Andrew Pasetti, 285 Bleecker St., New York City.

Hog farm, 500 acres, $8 an acre. $1,200 cash, balance mortgage. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, to buy two or three acres high land, with or without house, within hour of New York City; New Haven or Central lines. I. S., care of Wigderson, 396 West 145th St.

In easy commuting distance, place of from 3 to 5 acres with modern house, all improvements; state full particulars for rental only. N 20 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Low sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, } 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 69th St., } Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up;
near Broadway. } 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Fall rates. First-class family hotel. Ideal location. Send for booklet.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

Riverside Drive and 84th, (north corner, 120.)—8-11 all light, well-furnished rooms to let from Sept. 1. Call, address W. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $950. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., (59th St.)

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; modern; private house; possession October; $50.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light, and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45-$50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65. Apply premises.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

A.—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 181st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $42.

27TH ST., 361-363 WEST.
High-class elevator apartments
4-5 attractive rooms, $40-$45.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

116TH ST., 610 W.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $660 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

Elegant six-room apartments, elevator, reasonable. 804 West 180th, cor. Pinehurst Av.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,000.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted immediately, downtown, modern furnished two-room non-housekeeping apartment. N 22 Times.

Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, Washington Heights or suburb; references. 3,894 Broadway. A.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 123-129-131 WEST.—Suites of rooms, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; meals optional; transients; Summer rates; table boarders.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; full arrangements.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, paved street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 106-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room; electric lights; excellent table.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

92D, 52 AND 54 WEST.
Cool, attractive large and small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms, electricity, telephone, select house, home cooking; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 300 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WANTED—Two elderly gentlemen or couple who prefer a good home to a hotel in German-American family on Washington Heights, convenient to subway or elevated; no children. K. B., 553 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9657 SCHUYLER.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG LADY desires to make her home with middle-aged German-American lady, who lives alone; boarding houses not considered. N 29 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, small rooms; clean, cool, quiet; telephone; select house.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

97H, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

97H, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated, single, double rooms; electricity; $2-$5.

127H, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

127H, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished; every convenience.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Double and single rooms; second floor; bath; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium twin beds; dressing room adjoining bathroom.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small nice rooms; private family; convenient all cars; phone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; references.

79th ST. SUBWAY, (2,287 Broadway.)—Independent entrance; bedroom also parlor; front hall room; telephone. Schirmer.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; next bath; private house; $7-$8 weekly.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single room; Summer rates; references.

91ST. 54 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; electricity, $5, $7.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated private house; near park, "L"; large rooms; $5.

98TH, 243, (cor. Broadway.)—Unusually attractive large front room; piano; breakfast. Apt. 9B.

303 WEST 93D ST.
Beautiful, large room, adjoining dressing room; piano; other attractive rooms; exceptional cuisine. Riv. 9095.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Cool, elegant suites; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $5, $6, $7. McNamara.

102D, 211 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms; suitable gentlemen; conveniences. Holt.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; no other roomers; references.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; single, suite; breakfast; near Riverside. Cameron.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; airy, new; first-class; gentleman; seventh floor.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Cool outside room; river view; modern apartment. 702.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apartment 44.)—Business men and Columbia students; artistically furnished rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; one block from Columbia University; transportation; modern apartment.

126TH, 109 WEST.—Large, small, light; all conveniences; references; "L" and subway.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished double rooms for men; breakfast optional; $5 up.

BROADWAY, (Corner,) 248 West 105th St.—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

LARGE ROOM; electric light, bath, telephone; elevator apartment, near Drive; Summer rates. Call up in morning before 12. Aud. 8160, Apt. 36.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

S E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

TWO ROOMS with large bay windows; shower bath, hot and cold water always ready. Telephone Chelsea 7807.

WEST END AV; 560.—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; reference.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG LADY, going to business, desires furnished room, with or without board; private family preferred. F 378 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISPOSE
late model Chalmers, 36, 5-passenger touring car; demountable rims, nearly new tires, extra tire with rim, electric lights, self-starter; will run and looks like new; sacrifice $550. See coachman, private estate, 621 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

A KING 1914 TOURING, $475.
Ward Leonard electric self-starter, light 5-passenger, demountable rims, excellent condition. Private Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

A GUARANTEED SPEEDSTER, $400.
Excellent condition; racy appearance; electrical equipment; dealers invited. Baldwin, 150 West 55th.

MERCEDES, 55, SPEEDSTER—Late model, with full polished aluminum foredoor body; lighting system; guaranteed order; sacrifice. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard Twin Six; 7 passenger; 1-25 model; delivery in one week; will sell contract for $200. Address M. H., 100 Times.

Cadillac, with commercial panel body; a splendid delivery car at the attractively low price of $400. See Reilly, 136 West 52d.

1915 MERCER, with four passenger streamline body, wire wheels; like new. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 Biltwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 860 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Panhard (1912) Limousine, 30 H. P.; bargain. Cadillac (1914) Touring, like new, $1,000. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1914, light, 6-38, high-class touring; practically new; cost $3,000; many extras; bargain, $925. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

STUTZ & MERCER CARS
$650, $750, $950, $1,000.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 B'way, near 57th.

Touring 6-cylinder 7-passenger; best condition; reasonable. Heimlish, 30 West 25th St.

Chalmers Master Six; no reasonable offer refused. 1,849 B'way; ask for Gilbert.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lenk's Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St, Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent—Up-to-date private touring car

LONDON FOR SUFFRAGE.

East Side Socialist Congressman Pledges Aid.

"Never again will we pour out money, time, energy, and sacrifice to convert the voters of New York State to equal suffrage if, on Nov. 2, when they have their first chance to do justice to women, they are so selfish, so blind, so benighted, so reactionary as to deny women the elementary right of citizenship. We shall simply turn our backs upon the State and carry our petition to Congress, where it cannot long be denied."

This ultimatum was delivered last night by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, a member of the Advisory Board of the Congressional Union, who headed a delegation that visited the home of Congressman Meyer M. London, 273 East Broadway. The purpose of the visit was to give Mr. London an opportunity to pledge himself to favor and to work for the passage of a Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The visit was preceded by a parade and was followed by an open-air meeting in Rutgers Square. At the meeting the pledge of the Socialist Congressman to support women in their campaign for the votes was delivered to his constituents of the East Side. The parade was of interest to the young folk of the East Side. They flocked to the street, cheered the women, marched alongside to the beat of the suffragette drum and effervesced with such exuberance that the small detail of policemen had difficulty in keeping a lane opened for the paraders.

Miss Lavinia Dock and Mrs. Zelda Rosen of 364 Madison Street marshaled the East Side delegation in Rutgers Square. The delegation from the Congressional Union was late and Mrs. Rosen made a speech in Yiddish to kill time. Then the women fell into line and started for the London home and had gone half a block when the visitors arrived in an express wagon. Mrs. Anna D. Martin, a State organizer for the union, explained that the party had got lost.

The parade halted before the apartment house where Congressman London lives, and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Rosen, and Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Secretary of the Memphis (Tenn.) Equal Suffrage League, entered. Congressman London met the visitors in the hall and escorted them up the narrow stairway into his cosy apartment. Here Mrs. London and little Miss London met them and were introduced. Mrs. Martin introduced Mrs. Dorr and Mrs. Rosen, who spoke.

Congressman London is emphatically in favor of women voting, and he said so. He said he had no patience with the antis, for either a woman was an intelligent human being or she was not. If she is then, he said, she has the right to share in the work of those who shape the laws. He said he believed in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that the question of equal rights was one rather for the Federal than the State Government.

"As a Socialist and as a man I will seek the simplest and best method of extending the franchise," he said. "I am entirely indifferent whether I or some other man introduce such a bill. I expect there are a number of men now who will seek to introduce an amendment. It is our obligation to democracy to give the franchise to every human being."

He pointed out what a good thing it had been that women had had to fight. Then the delegation went back to the street, flags were raised, cheers given, and to the thump of the drum the women went back to the square.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2.10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
NEXT MON., NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC in The DANSE DE FOLLIES (Atop this Theatre). Table Reservations Now.

GAIETY Broadway at 46 St. A NEW MYSTERY FARCE
Evs. 8:30. MATS. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30
SURE FIRE HIT. Search Me

BIRTHS
Estate of Henry B. Harris announces the birth of
"SOME BABY"
Aug. 16th, at the Fulton Theatre.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
"A really delightful play."
THE —Telegram.
BOOMERANG
HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d Street. FIRST MATINEE SAT. 2:15.
OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:15
Edgar Selwyn's Melodramatic Comedy,
Rolling Stones

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 7 TIMES

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.
"A real war play, one of the best, if not the best."—Globe.
UNDER FIRE
With William Courtenay
HUDSON W. 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

NORTH BEACH
Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts.
Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge.
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75. WEBER & FIELDS, EDWARDS DAVIS & CO., FOX & DOLLY, Others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

PARK Thea., Col's Circle, 59th St. OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 | SEATS NOW
MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

LUNA Summer House Now Open
"Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.

Washington Heights Symphony Orchestra now booking engagements for high-class concerts and dances, season 1915-16. Churches and schools free. For terms apply the James Mather Music House, 4181 Broadway.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. FANNIE WARD. Noon to 11:30. "Marriage of Kitty." 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Sam Bernard in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 and 8:30. "THE TIGRESS." "THE GODDESS" (15th Chapter).

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque HIGH LIFE GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
Special Features
Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN," Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 aths.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

CORPORAL IS KILLED BY MEXICAN RAIDERS

Large Band Crosses River and Attacks Outpost, Wounding Another Trooper.

SHOOTING ACROSS BORDER

Mexicans Fire on Another Patrol, but Are Driven Away by Return Shots.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 16.—About 100 Mexicans under cover of darkness tonight forced the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about thirty miles up the river from here and partly surrounded twenty-one men of the Twelfth United States Cavalry. They killed one trooper and wounded two.

For a time it was reported that the Mexicans were advancing on Mercedes, but at midnight all had disappeared. Soldiers and posses are searching the brush for them.

A detachment of United States cavalry patrol was fired on last night from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about thirty miles up the Rio Grande from here. The firing occurred at Progreso. The cavalrymen returned the fire and the shooting from the Mexican side stopped. There were no casualties among the American troops.

Captain Sanders said that he had received reports that Mexicans were crossing into Texas one or two at a time, and that they were attempting to gather again in Hidalgo County, west of Brownsville.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Texas City, went on duty here today. About seventy-five men of the Twenty-sixth were left at Kingsville, 115 miles north of Brownsville, and more than two companies went on patrol at Harlingen, between here and Kingsville.

Rangers and peace officers are disarming all Mexicans outside of the larger towns throughout the Brownsville section.

Americans arriving today from interior Mexican points reported that threats had been made against them by Mexican soldiers who had heard exaggerated reports of the disturbances along the Texas border.

The soldiers, the Americans said, seemed to have been drinking, and the threats, it was said, were due to reports that Americans were roping Mexicans by the neck and dragging them to death by horses.

The Americans reported the Carranza officers in charge of the soldiers were courteous and quieted the soldiers, telling them the reports were untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The War Department today received the following telegram from General Funston at Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio:

"About dusk today (Sunday) while an outpost of four men at Progreso Ferry, on the Rio Grande, eight miles south of Mercedes, was examining a passing wagon, a party of some twenty or thirty men on the other side of the river fired about twenty shots at our men, who returned the fire. No casualties. Parties on other side withdrew. Our outpost still in observation at Ferry. Am strengthening guards at all crossings and increasing river patrols. Late reports at midnight state no further disturbance."

BATTLE ON NEAR NOGALES.

Border Is Closed to Passage on Both Sides.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villa forces four miles outside Nogales, Sonora, is reported in progress. The international boundary line has been closed to passage by both Mexicans and United States authorities.

FOR MEXICO CITY MEETING.

Suggested That Carranza Might Join Peace Conference There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Carranza's representatives in Washington expect him to send an unyielding response to the Pan-American appeal addressed to military and civil leaders of Mexico urging them to join in a peace conference for the restoration of constitutional Government. They think he will adhere to the position he took at the time of the Niagara Falls mediation conference last Summer, maintaining that intervention by other nations in their affairs is unwelcome to the Mexican people.

According to some of his friends, Carranza in his reply will assert that peace already has been established throughout much of Mexico by his own armies, that the Government of which he is the head is constitutional and in full control of the territory in which order has been restored, and that upon transferring his capital from Vera Cruz to Mexico City within a few weeks, he will agree to confer with all revolting factions.

In some quarters, however, it is suggested that Carranza may consent to a joint conference if held in Mexico City and arranged on a representative basis, delegates to be chosen from the various factions in accordance with the amount of territory controlled.

Word was received at the State Department today that both Carranza and Villa had received the Pan-American appeal, and Chief Clerk Parker of the American Embassy staff at Mexico City reported that General Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, had promised safe conduct to messengers who are to carry the appeal to General Zapata and others. The department announced tonight that no replies had yet been received. When they come they will not be made public until Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats have had another conference.

Unofficial reports were received during the day stating that several of Carranza's Generals had referred the appeal to their First Chief and would not report personally. Officials here still hope, however, that at least some of the leaders aligned with the Carranza faction will be persuaded to participate in the conference.

Orders finally were dispatched today to the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire en route to southern waters to proceed at once to Vera Cruz. They are expected to arrive there Wednesday, and Rear Admiral McLean, on the Louisiana, has been directed to assume command of American naval forces in Mexican waters. The gunboat Marietta, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to return to Progreso as soon as the battleships arrive. The Sacramento, halted by a storm in the gulf off the Mississippi River, will not return to Vera Cruz.

"The battleships have been ordered to Vera Cruz," Secretary Daniels said today, "to replace the gunboats which will not return. The Marietta is returned to Progreso, because of complaints that there is trouble there in getting the American Sisal shipments out of that port. There are no further alarming reports from Vera Cruz and no trouble is expected. Since General Carranza repudiated the Anti-American demonstrations there, Vera Cruz has been quiet."

Refers Appeal to Carranza.

EL PASO, Aug. 16.—The Carranza Consulate here today announced the receipt of a copy of the reply of General P. E. Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, to the Pan-American appeal for a peace conference for Mexican leaders.

The communication states that General Calles has directed the following answer be transmitted through Frederick Simpich, American Consul at Nogales:

"Referring to your esteemed note of today, in which by instruction of your Government you transmit to me a note of Aug. 14 signed by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, referring to the matters and affairs in Mexico, in due answer to which I would state that said note will be answered by the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in charge of the executive power of the nation, Citizen Venustiano Carranza, and that what the chief of the nation may decide will be upheld by the entire Constitutionalist Army and the Mexican people."

MISSING BOY A SUICIDE.

F. M. Weaver of Brooklyn Shot Himself at Loch Sheldrake, N. Y.

Francis M. Weaver, the twenty-year-old son of William K. Weaver of 611 East Fourth Street, Parkville, Brooklyn, who disappeared on July 31, committed suicide last Saturday in Maple Inn, Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., where he was registered as Fred West of Brooklyn. He was identified last night through the efforts of George Adams of 418 Forty-ninth Street, Bay Ridge, who was a guest at the hotel. Young Weaver left home in the afternoon of July 31, telling his mother that he intended to go to Coney Island with friends. That night his parents received a letter from him in which he told of his ill-health and his intention to kill himself.

That was the last heard from him until last evening, when a Brooklyn newspaper printed an account of the suicide. Weaver had arrived at the hotel on the night of the day he left home. On last Friday he went on a straw ride. On Saturday morning the hotel was aroused by the sound of a pistol shot, and Weaver was found dead with a pistol beside him.

Adams had been a visitor at the hotel during the first days of Weaver's stay here. He brought back to Brooklyn with him a photograph of the guests assembled on the steps. He thought he recognized West as Weaver. As soon as he read of West's suicide he hurried to Weaver's home, and Mr. Weaver identified West as his missing son.

BAR TOBACCO FROM MAILS.

Supply for Soldiers in Trenches Cut Off by French Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The French Government has advised the State Department that no practicable way exists of collecting duty on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and other delicacies that are mailed from this country by friends of soldiers serving in the trenches along the battlefront in France and Belgium and, therefore, such articles should be barred from the mails.

Postmaster General Burleson, on receiving this information, sent out a general circular to all postmasters to warn the public that tobacco and cigars, and similar articles cannot be sent through the mails to the French soldiers. The same prohibition applies to German prisoners of war held in France. A large number of packages of cigarettes and cigars have accumulated in the Post Offices in the large cities, and as far as practicable they will, on application, be returned to the senders. Postage prepaid on such packages will be returned.

NAVY'S GAIN UNDER DANIELS

Secretary Says 50 Ships Have Been Added Under His Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Daniels today gave out a statement showing that there had been an increase of fifty war vessels since the incoming of the Wilson Administration. It was explained that the statement was made in response to an inquiry. The statement shows that the increases have been as follows:

Battleships, from 21 to 27; first-class cruisers, from 1 to 2; second-class cruisers, 1, (there were no cruisers of this class in March, 1913;) third-class cruisers, from 5 to 10; destroyers, from 28 to 34; monitors, from 1 to 5; submarines, from 18 to 38; gunboats, from 15 to 21; tugs, from 43 to 47, and special type vessels, from 4 to 5. The number of transports was reduced from 4 to 2. The total number of vessels in full commission when Mr. Daniels took office was 164. It is now 214.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR MISSOURI PACIFIC

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Also Made Defendant in St. Louis Federal Court.

SAYS ROADS ARE BANKRUPT

Commonwealth Steel Company Tells Court Iron Mountain System Is in a Bad Way.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The appointment of receivers for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern—the two lines forming the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, with 7,200 miles of track—was sought in the Federal District Court here late today.

Two distinct receivership suits were brought by the Commonwealth Steel Company, a New Jersey coporation, which operates a large steel mill in Granite City, Ill. One suit was directed against the Missouri Pacific and the other against the Iron Mountain.

The petitions will be heard by District Judge Dyer Tuesday morning.

The suits were based on claims, which the Commonwealth Steel Company filed against the two railroads—a claim of $140,000 against the Missouri Pacific and a claim of $55,000 against the Iron Mountain. Both claims were for railroad rolling stock, and other supplies.

Payment on both claims, it was asserted, had been demanded and refused.

The appointment of receivers was asked on the ground that other creditors may bring suit against the railways, which may operate to break up the unity of the system—a unity essential to its proper operation as a public carrier—and prejudice the interests of various creditors.

The obligations of the Missouri Pacific were set forth, and it was stated that the annual interest charges exceeded $7,700,000, and that the net income was insufficient to pay the interest. On Sept. 1, it, was stated, interest charges totalling $1,849,000 would be due.

Concerning the recent attempt of the Missouri Pacific to extend its 6 per cent. gold notes to the amount of $24,800,000, the petition said that holders of more than $1,000,000 of these notes declined to join in the extension and there was danger that they would sue to enforce their claim.

The future statement was made that the market value of the 5 per cent. first and refunding fifty-year gold bonds of a face value of $29,800,000 and the market value of the forty-year 4 per cent. gold loan bonds, of which $37,000,000 are outstanding, has fallen to less than 40 per cent. of the face value. This was cited as evidence that the credit of the road has been impaired so that the company will be unable to procure loans.

The Iron Mountain, it was stated, is under obligations to make considerable capital expenditure and will be subject to large fines if it fails to make those expenditures. Its net income last year was $2,750,000 less thn the net income of the previous year, the bill asserted.

The Iron Mountain, it also was asserted, has $1,000,000 overdue promissory notes outstanding. The road indorsed notes of the Texas & Pacific for $1,741,000. These notes were due June 1, 1915, and the Texas & Pacific defaulted.

Edward White, General Solicitor of the Missouri Pacific, said no statement would be issued tonight on behalf of the company, and that the filing of the suit was a surprise to the railway officials.

FINISH ELEVATED CHANGES.

Express Service on Ninth Avenue Line Is Resumed.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday resumed the operation of express trains on its Ninth Avenue elevated line. The service was suspended on Aug. 2 to allow the Interborough contractors, Terry & Tench, Inc., Snare & Triest, Inc., and T. A. Gillespie Company, time to construct the overhead tracks at Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth, Fifty-third, and Sixty-sixth streets. The structure was raised at these points to permit the construction of express stations without widening the tracks.

The improvements were completed in just two weeks. The work consisted of raising the structure, laying the ties, tracks, track-walkers' planks, etc., and is said to be a record time for the completion of such a job. The new stations are not yet finished and the service as resumed yesterday is the same as it has been in the past. As soon as the rest of the work is completed the new stations will be opened to the public. The work is the first of the dual system improvements to be practically finished on the elevated lines in Manhattan.

QUICKWOOD
A soft collar for summer wear
AN E&W
RED-MAN MADRAS
2 FOR 25 CENTS
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

IMPORTER ENDS LIFE.

A. O. Whitney, Worried Over Losses Due to War, Takes Gas.

As a result of financial reverses brought about by the war in Europe, Albert O. Whitney, President of the R. & H. Whitney Company, of 10 West Forty-sixth Street, importers of chinaware, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, on the second floor of the apartment house at 825 Riverside Drive, near 159th Street. He leaves a wife and three children, Hurd, 11 years; Alice, 7, and Roger, 5.

For years Mr. Whitney was Treasurer of the Art China Importing Company, with offices at 40 West Thirty-sixth Street, and the business grew rapidly. Mr. Whitney purchased the apartment house in which he lived, and there was every indication that he would make a large fortune.

Before the European war began Mr. Whitney had a large income, but soon after that his troubles began. The company in which he was interested, and of which Hugo H. Freundfeld was President, got into difficulties because the importation of goods from Austria was brought to a close by the blockade of the Allies. Finally, the company became insolvent, and the new concern was started with Mr. Whitney as the head.

That was in April. For months Mr. Whitney struggled along trying to keep up the former standing he had had, and as he found his revenues going from him he became more and more depressed. He made frantic efforts to reestablish his trade with the Austrian concerns which had helped him make his fortune, but found that that was impossible because of the blockade.

The business dwindled until he was able to maintain but the most unpretentious business quarters, and the debts piled up. The officers of the new concern were meagre as compared with those occupied by the thriving business which Mr. Whitney had been associated with before the war, and the conditions which were brought about preyed upon his mind.

According to Dr. Emil A. Rundquist, who has attended Mr. Whitney for several weeks, it was a plain case of discouragement because of financial trouble.

"Mr. Whitney owned this apartment house," he said, "and as far as I know it was not heavily mortgaged, but he felt keenly that he was not able to keep up his former position. He saw the business becoming less and less; he saw one concern fail, and realized that without his Austrian connections he could do little with the new company which he had formed. It struck him to the heart and he gave way.

"There was never a happier home and Mrs. Whitney is one of the most splendid women I have ever met. Mr. Whitney as I knew him was a man of very fine qualities, but I knew that business reverses incident on the war were affecting his mind. There was no family trouble in fact there never was a happier family and his sorrow in not being able to give his wife and children all that they desired worried him. It was one of those cases where a proud man gave way."

The body of Mr. Whitney was found by his wife and by Horace W. Olcott of 58 North Columbia Street, Mt. Vernon, an old family friend of both, on the second floor of the apartment house. Whitney had run a rubber tube from the gas jet to his mouth and turned on the gas.

Mrs. Whitney was the first to hear that her husband was missing. She had expected him at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday night and when he failed to appear on Sunday evening she got into communication with the apartment house by telephone. When she found that no one answered calls to the apartment she came to the city.

Mrs. Whitney said that her husband had been greatly worried of late and had said that he would end his life unless there was a change in business conditions. She had refused to believe such statements and had laughed with him about his troubles, telling him that everything would turn out all right.

CANCELS CABINET MEETING.

President Is Waiting for Reports on Our National Defenses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Wilson today canceled tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting, as well as his usual Tuesday conference with the Washington correspondents. The President had planned to see Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations, today on the question of national defenses, but postponed the meeting because of other business. Later this week the President will see Secretary Garrison.

Neither Secretary Daniels nor Secretary Garrison has completed his report on national defense for which President Wilson is waiting.

Administration officials are pressing the President to return to Cornish for as much rest as possible, but he has made engagements which will keep him in Washington for at least another week. The indications are he may not go back to Cornish before Sept. 1.

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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

THINK FOLEY MAN WAS SHOT BY ERROR

Police Theory Eliminates Rofrano Adherent Walking with Sullivan.

MURPHY HELD FOR KILLING

Second District Shooting Followed Long Series of Murders in Political Feud.

Despite the attitude of the police and certain residents of the Second Assembly District, the belief persisted in the lower east side yesterday that the murder of Timothy L. Sullivan, a follower of ex-Sheriff Tom Foley, near Michael A. Rofrano's Home Rule Democratic Club on Saturday night was another flare-up of the political feud between the Foley and Rofrano factions.

The police advanced the theory that Sullivan had been killed by Patrick Murphy, now a prisoner, because Murphy thought he was a man who recently assaulted his younger brother, but many of those who know of the bitterness of the Rofrano-Foley feud and of the readiness of members of the rival organizations to shoot each other have refused to accept the police theory in the face of what they considered evidence to the contrary.

Those who believe that the murder had its origin in political hate, and that some officials are anxious to suppress this fact, criticise the police theory on the ground of its improbability. According to the police, a certain George Sullivan assaulted Murphy's brother and Murphy swore vengeance against him. On Sunday night, according to the theory, Murphy heard that this George Sullivan was in "Black Jimmy" Marano's saloon at 38 Oliver Street, and, after luring this man to the street in the neighborhood of the Home Rule Democratic Club, shot him down. But, the police say, Murphy made a mistake. The man he killed was not George Sullivan, but Timothy Sullivan, who had nothing to do with the assault on the younger Murphy.

The services of Murphy, who was known in the district as a "bad man," may have been obtained for a consideration, it was suggested, and Benjamin Metzger, a member of Rofrano's Club, who was so close to Sullivan when he was shot that he himself received a slight wound in the abdomen, may have led the murderer to the victim and then engaged Sullivan in conversation so that he would be an unmistakable target.

Such is the theory of those who see in the murder of Sullivan political significance, and their theory is the stronger, they consider, because of the fact that the dead man's brother is Jerry Sullivan, head of the Teamsters' Union and an active member of the Foley organization.

All those who are interested in the clearing up of dispute about the murder expect direct developments when the police find a boy who is known to have gone into "Black Jimmy's" saloon and to have said something to Sullivan that brought him to the street. This boy, it is said, was employed by the murderers. Metzger has refused to discuss the murder, saying that his presence on the scene was purely accidental. It is thought, however, that he will have more to say today when Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy questions him.

Murphy has doggedly denied that he committed the murder, although Policeman Jackson, who arrested him, said he saw him running from the scene of the shooting carrying a revolver, which he threw into the street just before he was caught. The revolver was recovered by Jackson.

When arraigned before Coroner Hellenstein yesterday Murphy waived examination and was held without bail.

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It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORT PRESIDENT ANGRY.

Anti-Suffragists Issue Message Denying He Is Ally of Women.

The New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage reported yesterday the receipt of advices from Washington that President Wilson had repudiated the assertion that he had announced himself as being in favor of woman suffrage. The Association quotes Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the New Jersey Suffrage Association, as saying at the dedication of the memorial tablet to Lucy Stone last Friday in Orange:

"We ought to win in New Jersey because we will have the help of President Wilson. Through Mr. Tumulty he has given us his assurances that before referendum day he will not fail to take the right side of a question which is so much a part of democracy."

The anti-suffragists say they received thi report from Washington:

"President Wilson is indignant over published stories that he has made up his mind on the suffrage question and will support the women's claim to the ballot. It was declared at the White House today that the President had not been indicating in any way his views on the subject except those already voiced. These are that he believed the woman suffrage question to be a local matter for the states to settle themselves. It was said that the President will not indicate his leaning for or against the subject until just before the New Jersey State primary next month."

GREET CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Little Children Welcome Prelate on His Arrival at Spring Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons received an ovation upon his arrival today. Little children gathered at the railroad station and cheered him as he alighted from the train.

The Cardinal is here for an indefinite stay as the guest of the Marquis and Mrs. Martin Maloney at their Summer home. Bishop Dennis O'Connell of Richmond, Va., accompanied the Cardinal.

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